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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

J. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send them until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

The Elections.

THE STATE.

Below we give the official majorities in various counties of the State, on Supreme Judge and State Treasurer, and estimated majorities in other cases:

COUNTIES.	SUPR'E JUDGE. Gordon, Rep.	Ludlow, Dem.	STATE TREAS. Mackey, Rep.	Hutchinson, Dem.
ana	.....	*239	.....	*340
egheny	4168	.....	3421	.....
mstrong	*326	.....	*221	.....
aver	*613	.....	*475	.....
dford	.....	200	.....	200
rks	.....	*4109	.....	*4110
tler	*339	.....	*471	.....
ambria	3000	.....	*1625	.....
ckaway	.....	*281	.....	*415
mberland	*449	.....	*353	.....
uphin	.....	*485	.....	*611
merton	*50	.....	50	.....
rbon	*101	.....	*71	.....
ester	.....	*388	.....	*392
ester	*1300	.....	*1167	.....
arion	.....	*714	.....	*881
arfield	.....	1000	.....	1000
nton	.....	200	.....	200
umbia	.....	1450	.....	1450
awford	*454	.....	*215	500
mberland	.....	*647	.....	500
uphin	*1688	.....	*1896	.....
laware	1200	.....	1290	.....
k	.....	430	.....	430
le	*1178	.....	*753	.....
yette	.....	*354	.....	*361
anklin	100	.....	100	.....
ton	.....	300	.....	300
rest	*50	.....	50	.....
ene	.....	1250	.....	1250
ntingdon	600	.....	600	.....
ana	1400	.....	1400	.....
erson	*532	.....	*335	.....
nata	.....	350	.....	350
noster	*3611	.....	*3056	.....
wrence	1100	.....	1100	.....
banon	1000	.....	1000	.....
high	.....	*264	.....	*245
zerne	.....	*1250	.....	*1530
coming	.....	*307	.....	*434
Kean	200	.....	200	.....
rcer	*301	.....	*277	.....
ntin	.....	*75	.....	*91
nroe	.....	1200	.....	1200
ntgomery	.....	*349	.....	*200
ntour	.....	400	.....	400
rthampton	.....	*323	.....	*384
rthumberland	.....	*114	.....	*161
rry	.....	*117	.....	*193
iladelphia	*5025	.....	*25411	.....
rk	.....	700	.....	700
tter	*500	.....	500	.....
ylkill	.....	*1227	.....	*1109
der	*400	.....	400	.....
nerset	*181	.....	*181	.....
livan	.....	*315	.....	*241
squehanna	900	.....	900	.....
ga	*1800	.....	*1800	.....
ion	700	.....	500	.....
nango	*121	.....	*78	.....
arren	*171	.....	*102	.....
ashington	*180	.....	.....	.....
yne	.....	200	.....	200
estmoreland	.....	*837	.....	*921
oming	.....	300	.....	*300
rk	.....	1000	.....	*1532
Totals	39260	22447	51359	24734
	22447		24734	
Majorities	16813		26618	

Official.

MONTGOMERY—OFFICIAL.

	Rep.		Dem.
pre Judge—Gordon	6,807	Ludlow	5,166
ate Treas'r—Mackey	6,866	Hutchinson	5,066
ith Law J'ge—Watson	6,767	Rogers	5,051
nate—Yeakle	6,939	Hilegas	6,269
embly—Nyce	6,859	Hunter	7,095
—Ashbridge	6,807	Yerkes	7,056
easurer—Jarrett	6,939	Herbert	6,886
mmissioner—Johnson	7,030	Murphy	6,527
H. Director—Anden	6,914	Ruth	6,987
ditor—Church	6,939	Beerer	6,976
ry Commis'r—Smith	6,889	Beerer	6,994

For additional Law Judge Watson has 86 majority over Rogers, which elects him by 47 majority in the district.

XXI. SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Following is the official vote in the Twenty-first Senatorial district, Lehigh and Carbon counties:

bright, Lehigh	4,533
bright, Carbon	1,782
ruthers, Lehigh	6,315
ruthers, Carbon	3,604
	2,172

Majority for Albright 449

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, October 20.—The official count of the Hamilton county vote, just completed, gives 36,796; Noyes received 16,020; Allen, 15,784, and Collins, 4,322. Allen's majority over Noyes, 763. The Senators are Worthington and Wallace, Democrats, and Burton, Republican. The members of the General Assembly are eight Democrats, Sater, Miller, Noyes, Gordon, Patterson, Newell, Archer and Johnston, and two Republicans, Haven and Jenni.

The Cleveland Presbyterian Synod.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., October 20, 1873.

The Synod of Cleveland re-assembled at half past eight o'clock this morning with the usual devotional exercises. The report of the committee on a State Sabbath School Convention was heard. The report stated that the matter had been left for final settlement in the hands of a Committee from the Synod of Columbus. After considerable discussion it was ordered that the Committee be continued, and report to the Synodical Sabbath School Convention. Dr. Speers, of the Board of Education, reported that the Board was sorely in need of funds to supply the necessary wants of those now under its care. If the churches did not contribute liberally and promptly the Board would be sorely taxed, and here was yet required over one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars to satisfy the needs of the society during the present winter. The action of the Presbytery of Cleveland in the case of Rev. Mr. Abbott, was approved. Rev. Dr. McMaster, Rev. L. A. McCurdy and Judge Anderson were appointed a Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Improvement at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 20.—The streets are crowded with vehicles, the sidewalks thronged with pedestrians, and there is more activity in business than for a month past. The disease is rapidly yielding to the cold weather. The mortuary report stand twenty deaths from yellow fever.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Mayor of Cairo has revoked the order prohibiting up-stream boats.

General Van Buren, ex-Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, has arrived from Europe.

It is reported that a tow of thirty-five canal boats on the Anderson river, loaded with grain, broke loose early yesterday morning, and twenty-five of them were sunk opposite Stony Point, with all the men, women and children on board.

Jim Brady and William Miller, two notorious thieves, escaped from Sing Sing last night.

A monument to Abraham Lincoln is about to be erected by the workingmen of London, a cost of seven thousand pounds.

A new expedition to Acheen will leave Batavia during the present month, to consist of a fleet of thirty ships and steamers and twelve thousand to fifteen thousand men.

Advices from Honolulu state that the King is rapidly recovering from his late illness.

The National Convention of Chief Engineers of Fire Departments organized yesterday in Baltimore.

The bridge at Mooses, on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, was swept away yesterday morning by the storm.

The great Tabernacle tent of the National Camp Meeting Association, at Baltimore was destroyed by the storm yesterday.

The method of procedure of Phelps, the New York State Treasurer defaulter, was similar to that of Rodman in Brooklyn, the money omitted by County Treasurers having been pocketed instead of deposited to the credit of the State.

A quarrel between John Hall and Patrick Cullen, both members of the Sixth Cavalry, at Fort Hays, Kansas, on Friday last, resulted in the killing of Cullen by Hall.

A number of persons have been arrested in Tennessee and North Carolina for selling and passing counterfeit money.

The Lehigh river, at Mauch Chunk, rose six feet yesterday.

An incendiary fire at Westville, Conn., yesterday destroyed a building occupied by a number of small industries. Loss $40,000.

The storm has caused some shipping casualties on the lakes.

The Grand Chapter of Kentucky Masons sat in annual session at Louisville yesterday.

The action of Admiral Almy in protecting the Panama Railroad during the recent revolutionary disturbances, is commended in official circles.

The President of the Mexican Republic, members of Cabinet and Judges of the Supreme Court have appeared before the assembled Congress and taken the oath to support the New Constitution.

The rain storm has been heavy during the last two days, and snow fell yesterday at various places.

The Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows met at Nashville yesterday.

Six canal boats were lost on the Hudson River on Sunday night. They were all heavily laden, and the loss is estimated at $150,000.

H. W. Atkinson and Thomas G. Williams, the Commissioners appointed to negotiate for the removal of the Kickapoos, Pottowattomies and other roving bands of Indians from Kansas to the frontier of Mexico back to the reservations in the United States, have submitted their report to the Secretary of the Interior.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE SIEGE OF CARTAGENA

Movements of the Insurgent Fleet.

Foreign Vessels on the Watch.

The Bazaine Court Martial.

Religious Corporations in Rome.

Italian Government and the Jesuits.

Spain.

THE SIEGE OF CARTAGENA—MOVEMENTS OF THE INSURGENT FLEET—FOREIGN VESSELS ON THE WATCH.

MADRID, October 20.—The Intransigente squadron from Cartagena arrived off the harbor of Valencia yesterday, followed and closely watched by several British, French and Italian men-of-war. Contreras, commanding the squadron, sent a boat ashore, with a demand for money and provisions. He declares he wishes to avoid a bombardment, and appeals to the supporters of Cantonal independence in Valencia to see that his demand is conceded. The authorities of the city, however, promptly refused to comply, and are actively preparing for defense. Troops are going forward from the capital to reinforce the garrison. The insurgents threaten to seize or sink the Spanish gunboat Lepanto, which is now lying in the harbor of Valencia. They have already captured three Spanish merchantmen at the entrance of the harbor. The British Admiral Yelverton demands that ninety-six hours notice be given before bombardment begins, and has warned Contreras that if a shot is fired at the Lepanto before the expiration of that time the English, French and Italian vessels will open on his squadron. It is thought the rebels will make no attempt to land, but will proceed to some port on the French coast after collecting all the money they can terrify Spanish towns into delivering.

THE ABOLITION OF RELIGIOUS CORPORATIONS.

ROME, October 20.—The Committee of Liquidation of Ecclesiastical Property, appointed under the law for the abolition of religious corporations, to-day took possession of six convents. The rectors read a protest, which the committee accepted and then handed to each inmate a certificate for his future income. The United States and Portuguese Consuls also protested against the seizure of certain portions of the Franciscan convent, on the ground that they were the property of citizens of their respective countries.

THE SUNKEN FRIGATE.

LONDON, October 20.—A Cartagena dispatch to the *Times* confirms the report that the frigate Fernando El Catolico was sunk through the carelessness of her officers.

France.

THE BAZAINE COURT MARTIAL.

PARIS, October 20.—In the Bazaine court martial to-day the examination of witnesses was commenced. The President of the court announced that the order of questions observed in the interrogation of the accused would be followed. Marshal Le Boeuf was the first witness. He swore that in his opinion Bazaine's responsibility as Commander in Chief began not before the 12th of August, that until then he held a subordinate command, with which position he seemed to be satisfied. Marshal Le Boeuf described the hesitation and indecision which followed Bazaine's assumption of the chief command, but did not consider im responsible for the failure to destroy the bridges on the Moselle. General Le Forun was the next witness. His testimony went to show the insufficiency of Bazaine's measures to effect a retreat to Verdun. General Cissey stated that the delay which led to the battle of Borney was severely questioned in a council of war, but he acknowledged that he was not fully acquainted with the instructions received by the Marshal. Evidence was also given by Keratyi, Jules Favre and Count de Palikao, and the court adjourned.

Austria.

THE IMPERIAL VISITOR.

VIENNA, October 20.—The Emperor William is much pleased with his visit here, and will remain until Wednesday.

Italy.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE JESUITS.

ROME, October 20.—The General of the Society of Jesus has been officially notified by the government that the order must immediately vacate the premises occupied by them in this city.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 20.—The steamships Adriatic, City of Brussels, City of Antwerp and Holsatia from New York, and Polynesian from Quebec, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, October 20, 5 P. M.—Rate for money at Stock Exchange on government securities 5 per cent.; amount of bullion withdrawn from Bank of England on balance to-day £50,000. Consols 92¾; 92⅝ American Securities—5 20s of '65, 93¾; do '67, 94¼; 10-40s, 91⅞; new 5s, 91; Erie, 39¾.

Tallow 42s@42s 6d.

FRANKFORT, October 20.—5-20s of '62, 97¾.

LIVERPOOL, October 20.—Cotton a shade firmer; middling upland 8⅛@8¼d; Orleans 9⅝@9⅝d; sales 15,000 bales; American, 10,000; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm; red winter wheat 9s. 9¼d@9s. 10d; Western corn 30s 6d. Cheese 63s. Beef 73s 6d. Cumberland middles 38d; short rib middles 41s. Refined petroleum 1s 1½d. Pork, barrels, October 65s. Refined petroleum, 39¾ francs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 20, 1873.

THE TRIAL OF STOKES.

The trial of Edward S. Stokes was resumed this morning. The defense introduced testimony to show that the prisoner had intended going to Providence at the time of the tragedy, and that he was passing the hotel at the opposite side of the street, when he was saluted by a lady from one of the windows, and entered the hotel to speak to her. Fisk arrived a few minutes afterward. John Moore testified that when he heard the shots he went to the door of the private entrance and saw Fisk wounded, who said that Stokes was too quick for him this time. Patrick Logan, Court officer at the first trial of Stokes, testified to a conversation he had with Hart and Redmond, hotel servants and witnesses for the prosecution, while conveying them from the Court room to the house of detention. He said they informed him they expected a thousand dollars each for their trouble, and Redmond told him they were furnished copies of their testimony to commit to memory.

CHARGE AGAINST DETECTIVES.

Complaints have been lodged with the Police Commissioner against certain detectives and officers for their actions in connection with the arrest of George MacDonnell, the Bank of England forger, charging generally that the officers had been guilty of malfeasance. The detectives did not aid the Deputy Sheriff, but, it was alleged, procured his detention on the steamship he would have sent on board of Thuringia and made the arrest. When Mr. Jarvis and his assistant were allowed to board the steamship and serve their writs of attachment, they were disappointed to find only a very small portion of the proceeds of the forgeries. Not a single bond was found. The lawyers were surprised at the result of the search, as they had information that the greater portion of the proceeds of the forgeries, to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars in gold, were upon MacDonnell's person.

A later dispatch says that the amount stated to have been taken from O'Donnell was about $40,000, and that the detectives implicated deny the charge. It is reported that the State Attorney General will demand from Mayor Havemeyer the removal of the Police Commissioners for not acting upon information furnished them relative to the matter, and that if the Mayor will not remove them, Governor Dix will be requested to suspend Mayor Havemeyer.

THE FINANCIAL WAVE REACHES THE VATICAN.

The *Gazzette d'Italia* asserts that the financial crisis in America has caused great excitement at the Vatican. It has never been kept secret that a great part of the money received from Peter's pence and part of the private property of the prelates has been deposited in American banks by Cardinal Antonelli.

MEDALS AT THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

A letter from Vienna states that the Society of Arts and Manufactures of lower Austria has made awards of their silver medals and diplomas to deserving foremen, workmen and representatives of foreign countries, represented at the exhibition. About one hundred persons received medals, five of them Americans, including George William Howe, of the Howe Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, and George W. Baker, with Wilson Sewing Machine Company, same place.

PLANING MILL BURNED.

Goit & Post's planing mill was burned last night. The loss to the firm and other occupants is forty thousand dollars; insurance, seventeen thousand dollars.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Arrived, the steamships City of Brooklyn and City of Richmond.

A FOREIGN letter says: "A man named Escapard died a few days ago, about whom a curious history is related. In 1869 he was convicted of the murder of a nurse in the little republic of Andorra. It was the first murder ever committed in that happy valley, and the Grand Council ordered an estimate to be made of the expense of hanging the culprit, which amounted for cords, gibbet, coffin and burial to 68f, 40c. The Council found they had no authority for the expenditure, and no one wished to get up a subscription to hang a man. Escapard was hence conducted to the frontier of the republic, and informed he was at liberty 'to go and be hanged elsewhere.' He found his way to Paris, and lived as a carver in metals under the name of Benoit."

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Professor Baird and Fish Culture.

Report to be Issued Shortly.

Leave of Absence to Voters.

Candidates for Chief Justiceship.

The Temperance Question.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 20, 1873.

Professor Baird and Fish Culture.

Professor Spencer F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, Government Fish Commissioner, has returned from his summer's experiments in stocking the principal streams on the New England coast. He has completed his report for 1872, and will send it to the government printer this week. His report of his more recent labors is also being hastened, in order to be able to submit both to Congress during the coming session. The scientific attainments of Professor Baird, and his familiarity with all matters relating to the propagation of fish by artificial means, as it might be termed, will add a large fund of valuable information respecting the important question of the fish and fisheries of the United States.

Leave of Absence.

The employees of the various departments and the government printing office, citizens of New York, have been granted leave of absence to enable them to visit their homes to vote in the elections. Those residing at the more remote points can leave at once, and those nearer in a few days.

The Chief Justiceship.

The arrival of Senators Edmunds and Conkling in the city has revived speculations respecting the Chief Justiceship. Edmunds has been summering in Europe and has just returned to New York last week. He is early on the ground, and doubtless in the President's mind is prominently associated with the high office to be filled. The impression, however, is that Conkling has the best chance of the office, though it is admitted on all hands that Edmunds is the superior of the two in legal knowledge and experience. There are several other Senators in the city in connection with business at the Department.

The Temperance Question.

A canvass of the members of the newly elected District Legislature by temperance people, it is stated, shows that a majority are in favor of Local Option. Temperance advocates accordingly expect to secure the passage of a bill submitting the question of Local Option for the District of Columbia to a vote of the people.

CRIMES.

Shooting at Dresden—Death of the Victim.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., October 20, 1873.

Charles Vickers was shot by a man named Wolford, at Dresden, on Saturday night. Vickers died in about two hours. The cause of the crime was whisky. Wolford gave himself up to the Sheriff on Sunday afternoon and was brought to Zanesville, and is now in jail. He claims self-defense.

An Outraged Husband Stabs His Three Children and Himself—Two are Dead and is Fatally Killed by His Wife's Paramour.

CINCINNATI, October 20.—A *Gazette* special from Bedford, Lawrence county, Indiana, says that Thomas Christopher, a blacksmith living near that place, who had lost one leg, entertained a neighbor named John Morrow last night, who had put up with him for the night. Having suspected an undue intimacy between Morrow and his wife for some time, he watched closely last night, and entering his wife's bedroom about ten o'clock verified his suspicion. In a fit of frenzy, armed with a knife, he first stabbed his three children, then his wife, and turning on John Morrow, dealt him two pass into the right face. Morrow threw him down, took the knife away from him and plunged it in his body ten or eleven times, killing him instantly. Morrow was arrested. Mrs. Christopher was stabbed in the abdomen, and her bowels protrude from the wound. It is thought she and one child will die. All the parties bore a good name and were respected.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Accident to a Colored Man.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., October 20, 1873.

George Godfrey, colored, working in a foundry, while putting a belt on a wheel, was caught in a pulley making one hundred and fifteen revolutions per minute, and was instantly killed. The body was horribly mangled, his ankles torn from the tendons severed by necessary cares and trials. They were not married on probation for a term of months. They started right and just resolved their determination for life. What the heart makes holy the law can make inviolable, and in doing this it will bring order and moral stability to the human family.

When women are taught to think, and given full liberty to express thought by helping to make the laws by which they govern them, then and then only can we have homes where comfort, health, peace and purity have a firm foundation. MAUD.

FIRE RECORD.

Fire at Topeka—Three Newspaper Offices Burned.

TOPEKA, October 20.—The most disastrous fire that ever visited Topeka occurred last night. The Commonwealth block, occupied by the *Commonwealth* newspaper, the *Kansas Farmer* and *Kansas Monitor* printing establishments, G. M. Crane's book bindery, Warner's hardware store, and Dr. Tiffe was burned. The loss is estimated at $100,000, for about $60,000. The publication of the *Commonwealth* will not be interrupted.

Destructive Fire in Wisconsin.

MADISON, October 20.—Shortly yesterday morning the large planing mill of Robins & Thornton, together with Roderman's brewery adjoining, and including a cooper shop, stables and other small buildings, were totally destroyed by the fire which caught in the mill, but from what cause is not known. Wm. Pfannkerchen, the miller, was lying drunk in the second story of the mill, and was burned to death. The loss on the mill and contents is about $40,000; loss on the brewery, $65,000; insurance, $37,000.

OHIO NEWS.

General Sherman is in Fremont, the guest of General Buckland.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Griswold, of Chardon, celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of their wedding on Thursday evening.

This is one of the rules in force at the Sandusky steel works: "Quarreling and fighting are strictly forbidden. Any person striking another will for the first offense be fined $6, for the second discharged."

Mrs. Miller, wife of Wesley Miller, a farmer, living two miles north of Bellefontaine, was found drowned in a spring on the farm Tuesday afternoon. There were only about twenty inches of water in the spring. She was laboring under aberration of mind.

The creditors of Harshman & German, of Dayton, are becoming clamorous for a statement of the accounts of their bank. The poorer portion of the congregation of St. Joseph's Irish Catholic Church have lost small sums, which in the aggregate foot up $25,000. Charles Burroughs, a hard working German, who had accumulated a small fortune, loses them $25,000 through the bank's failure, which is probably all lost. It is also rumored that the Beckel estate had on deposit $400,000. It is believed they are completely involved. Any person at the 15th inst. of all their personal estate to G. W. Rogers and Charles Harris.

The Frost and the Fever.

The coming of the frost at Memphis is thus described: "Before daybreak hastily attired men and women, with semi-nude children in their arms, were out in the streets breathing the renovating and purifying frost. Here, stooping down, one gathered a handful of the glittering hoar-frost, which, pure and beautiful, lay upon the earth, and, gazing on it somewhat as the gladdening spirit with which the Israelites gathered the manna in the desert of Arabia, exclaimed, 'Oh, God, we thank Thee for this blessing.' Others came and touched with reverential fingers the pure, cold messenger of health, as if to satisfy themselves, like the half-believing Thomas of old, that the savior of the city had not risen but descended from heaven, to save the people from the destroying angel of the pestilence. Groups of men and women moved from place to prove by cumulative evidence that indeed it was frost, and not some optical delusion, that the wished for guest had not merely contained his visitations to one locality, but enjoyed the freedom of the city. Here a pale face, once a handsome woman, with a tender babe at her breast, knelt down on the cold ground to thank God that the frost had come! Poor stricken heart! she and her orphan boy were all that the pestilence had spared out of a once happy family. Strong men, bare-headed and bare-armed, walked excitedly hither and thither, rejoicing in the fact that a typhoon had come to whose nostrums the whole faculty must yield precedence as the only true panacea for the terrible yellow fever. Windows and doors were thrown open, woolen and cotton garments were exposed to the disinfecting pregnant of the cold and rarefied air, and every where in the city there was marked enthusiasm."

Postmaster Burt gave a lecture on the postal service at Boston, last week, and illustrated the proverbial carelessness of letter writers by showing his audience two hundred letters taken in the office, the previous day, which were not properly prepaid or directed, and two hundred and fifty postal cards, with all sorts of messages on the backs, but not a sign of a direction on the face.

It is estimated that ten per cent. of the value of the California wheat crop is expended in the purchase of coarse jute, cotton and linen bags.

FROM FORT WAYNE.

Pocket Picking—Rough Treatment by a Policeman—A Bad Fall by a Boy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., October 20, 1873.

At Howe's Circus, to-day, Esquire Dubuis, an old and respected citizen, had his pocket picked of four hundred and seventy-five dollars. No clue to the thief.

Last Saturday a policeman had considerable trouble in arresting John Dyman for fighting, the policeman having to use a billy to bring him to time. To-night Dyman is supposed to be dying from the effects. An affidavit has been filed against the policeman.

Last Saturday the little son of Chas. H. Currier, manager of the telegraph office of this city, fell from a tree while gathering hickory nuts. His thigh bones were broken so that they protruded the flesh. It is feared that amputation will be necessary.

THE WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

The Subjects Discussed—Enlightened Motherhood—Higher Education of Women—Dress Reform—Co-Education of the Sexes, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, October 18, 1873.

To present practical methods to secure to women higher intellectual, moral, and physical conditions, and thus improve all domestic and social relations, was this Congress called. Subjects tending to promote this object were discussed. "Enlightened Motherhood," "Higher Education of Women," "Homes," and "Dress Reform," were the subjects chiefly discussed. The higher education of women was thoroughly discussed by Prof. Maria Mitchell, of Vassar College, a well known astronomer. She showed clearly the necessity of a higher, deeper, more thorough education for woman, if woman wishes to become successful as a teacher, or in any other department in life. The educated women of England receive much higher education than the large majority of our men graduates. It was an able paper, composed chiefly of facts obtained from personal observation in England and this country.

Co-education of the sexes was advocated by many of the most able minds in the Congress. Mrs. Soule, of New York, in an article advocating women professorships in colleges, took the ground that women can never be truly and properly educated in other than mixed schools. She said we are here to speak truths, rather than to advance theories. "My academic education has been of use to me: it has intensified my joys and lightened my sorrows. By this higher education I have been drawn nearer to God, and who dares say nearness to God does not add infinitely to the joys of life. This education has taught me to endure hardness and cold, hunger and nakedness. This education was the lever that lifted me out of the deeply worn ruts to the poor house. When left a widow it enabled me to feed, clothe and educate five children. Do you now ask why I do not wish women to stop where their mothers did? The time has come for women to use her head as well as her heart. Woman should be taught to *speak* the German rather than dance a German. It is the half-and-half educated who are the drones in the hive. Let women in their whole manner why women should be professors in colleges."

Mrs. Perkins, of Cooperstown, N. Y. read an able paper on the subject of Normal Schools.

Preachers, lawyers, doctors, teachers, were all on hand. Among the preachers were Mrs. Hanaford, Miss Chapin, and Antoinette Brown Blackwell, the first ordained woman minister in America.

Miss L. D. Potter, who a short time since gave an elocutionary entertainment at Library Hall, in your city, is the most excellent reader on "The Art Education of Woman." She took the ground that industrial as well as high art education is needed.

Mrs. Howe thought in industrial arts Americans were equal if not in advance of Europeans.

Not much was said in this Congress of women which would not be indorsed by the best men of the nation.

Everything manifested a deep and intense desire on the part of the most excellent thinking women of the nation to do all that is right and proper to advance the cause of woman, and thereby the cause of humanity. The object of the Congress was, briefly, to present practical methods for securing to woman higher intellectual, moral and physical conditions, and thereby to improve all domestic and social life.

The Inviolable Home by Mrs. Wilbour of New York, showed how much the American women, now by reason of her high position, has to use every effort to make it the most sacred and dear place upon earth. Home is the mother of arts and industries, and man first raised his head toward God when he first planted his feet firmly on the earth. When he took root he grew, while he wandered, he merely lived. The first step of society is the home, planted in granite permanency, nurturing principles of life, immovable as their own foundations. Father and mother are bound by affections that grew under a sacred sense of obligation to God, which can only be perverted by necessary cares and trials. They were not married on probation for a term of months. They started right and just resolved their determination for life. What the heart makes holy the law can make inviolable, and in doing this it will bring order and moral stability to the human family.

When women are taught to think, and given full liberty to express thought by helping to make the laws by which they govern them, then and then only can we have homes where comfort, health, peace and purity have a firm foundation. MAUD.

FROM EASTON, PA.

Annual Convention of the Delta-Kappa-Epsilon Society.

Special Correspondence to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

EASTON, PA., October 17, 1873.

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the D. K. E. fraternity was held with the *Rho* chapter at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., on Wednesday and Thursday, 15th and 16th inst. There were present in convention forty delegates, representing chapters which have been established in twenty-seven different leading colleges in the East, West, North and South. The fraternity has on its *role* of graduate members over five thousand, very many of whom are filling high officer in this and other lands. There are between four and five hundred under-graduates or active members. The establishment of the fraternity was begun in Yale College in 1844, and has grown in the thirty years since into a grand brotherhood, excelled by none of like kind. The convention entered its business sessions on Wednesday, and continued until noon on Thursday. Thursday afternoon was spent by the delegates in visiting the grounds and magnificent buildings of Lafayette College, in compliance with an invitation extended by Prof. Frederick, W. C. Cattell. In the evening the public exercises of the convention were held in the Opera House. Whitelaw Reid, Esq., of the New York *Tribune*, *Kappa* Chapter, Miami, class '56, presided in a most happy manner. He made a very appropriate opening address, referring to various renowned men of our own and other countries, who had during their college course enlisted in the ranks of this fraternity and prided themselves in wearing the "diamond pin" of D. K. E. The Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, of Harrisburg, of the *Phi* Chapter, Yale, class '53, was introduced as the orator of the occasion, and proved himself really an orator of high abilities. His address was on "Life in Constantinople," and was ably written, and delivered in a clear and impressive manner.

After music, the poet of the evening, P. Brynberg Porter, M.D., of New York city, *Phi* chapter, Yale, class '67, was introduced and read quite an interesting poem on "The Egyptian Minerva." The delegates and members of the fraternity then sang a fraternity song, after which the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Frank Miller, of Easton, *Kappa* chapter, Miami, Ohio, class '64. The audience, which was large and highly select, went away much pleased with the entertainment of the evening, pronouncing it to be of unusual worth and a great credit to the organization which had tendered it. The exercises were interspersed with good music by the Easton Band.

After this literary feast, the next thing came the feast of good things. The *symposium* was held at the United States Hotel, and was, perhaps, the best part of the whole Convention. The table was sumptuously spread. Whitelaw Reid, Esq., was master of ceremonies, and presided most gracefully. Toasts were proposed to the various Chapters, and responded to by the several representatives. The time was spent in listening to expressions of good fellowship from delegates until after two o'clock, when the last of the exercises of the Convention closed, and farewells were said with expressions of regret that it was over, and of gratitude that they had been permitted to enjoy it. S.

The discoloration of pearls from use is accounted for in this manner. If the section of a pearl is examined it will be found that it is formed of layers of cells, the center being similar to the pith of wood, which, if kept in contact with the skin, absorbs perspiration, which, being acted upon by the air, turns blackish. Soap, or any other greasy substance, will injure pearls in a similar manner by being absorbed. Pearls cut in half turn quicker the cold and rarefied air, and every where in the city there was marked enthusiasm."

THE New York papers, says the St. Louis *Democrat*, are discussing the question of specie resumption with great vigor. If they will turn their attention for a few days to the subject of currency resumption by the New York banks, their labors will be bestowed where they will do the most good. The country can wait a couple of weeks, or such a matter, for specie resumption, but it would be glad to have Wall street try its hand first on paying out greenbacks.

STATE NEWS.

The Pottsville *Standard's* balloon went up on Friday, with John N. Shearer, of Reading, as aeronaut. It ascended to a height of two miles, and landed three miles from Auburn.

The *Daily Miltonian*, a paper published at Milton, Northumberland county, made its appearance, Thursday.

A woman residing in Chester county, near the Lancaster county line, while on her way to a store in the vicinity, was twice attacked by ferocious dogs. She had her clothes torn into shreds, and sustained considerable bodily injury. Two gunners, observing her perilous situation, relieved her by shooting one of the vicious canines, which caused the others to retreat.

On Saturday the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* was printed from new and beautiful type, and was ever so much improved in appearance. It is a welcome visitor, nearly always yielding a crop of interesting items for this department. It is now sent out from a new office, printed from new material, and is as newsy as you please.

The Reading *Eagle* of the 18th inst. says: One of the oldest copper mines in the State is situated in Carnarvon township, near the Joanna Furnace. It was originally worked by a party of English capitalists, nearly a hundred years ago, though it has not been in constant operation, but has been worked the greater portion of the time. Iron is most abundant in that section, and the copper that has been taken out has always found a good market. Phœnixville is one of the few places in the State where copper ore is smelted. Messrs. Wheatley & Harvey own and control the furnace, and also several valuable copper ore mines. Pottsgrove township, Montgomery county, also supplies ore, and new veins are looked for in the same locality. The works at Phœnixville are in successful operation. A new furnace has just been erected, and if sufficient copper ore can be found near enough to warrant transportation, these works will soon be of first importance. The manufacturing establishments in Eastern Pennsylvania.

Jacob Weststone, of Tamaqua, who shot himself accidentally, Thursday, while hunting in the Nesquehoning swamp, died Thursday night about twelve o'clock.

Mary Henis died on the 16th inst., at the residence of her half-brother, John H. Keller, in Mechanicsburg, at the ripe old age of ninety-two years, seven months and twenty-two days.

The Greenville *Argus* says: The fourteen miles extension of the Shenango and Allegheny Branch, which was let to Harris Bros., will be finished by the first of January. This will make the eastern terminus at the head of Bull Valley; will open up a splendid coal field, and will be within a few miles of the Butler oil district.

An extensive vein of iron ore has been discovered near Ridgbury, Bradford county.

The Synod of Harrisburg will meet in Great Island Presbyterian church, Lock Haven, on Thursday, at 7½ P. M., and continue in session a few days. About two hundred delegates are expected.

Mr. J. W. Althouse was thrown from a wagon near Allentown on Friday last, and so severely injured as to cause his death in a few hours.

Two veterans in Lehigh county, Mr. Gemberc, of Lynn township, aged seventy-seven years, and Mr. Jacob George, of Lowhill, aged eighty-two, propose to run a foot race for $100 a side.

About sixteen years ago Mr. Wm. Meling, now a resident of Minersville, Schuylkill county, while engaged in blasting in California, had his little finger carried away by the premature explosion of a blast. Last week his hand became inflamed and festered and upon opening at the place where his finger had been a piece of wood as McGAFFIN, which must have remained there ever since the accident.

Prof. John Parry, of Danville, has recently received a very flattering proposition to accept the musical chair in the Aberystwyth College, Wales, and he has consented to do so, and will leave this country in the beginning of the coming year.

Henry Simpson committed suicide on Wednesday, at his home about three miles from Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, by hanging himself in his barn. He was about

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1873.

A good deal of uneasiness is said to be felt in New York by holders of railway bonds, lest the coupons due in November, December and January be passed.

THE New York *Post* announces that JAY GOULD has retired from business. As he never was engaged in any legitimate business, his retirement, as Mr. TOOTS would say, is of no consequence.

THERE is a pithy old adage about the danger of putting a beggar on horseback. The Democratic party, judging from the tone of its organs concerning the election in Ohio, is intent on furnishing an exemplification of its truth.

THE Ohio "Peoples'" party was ushered into existence with a great flourish of trumpets, but has made an ignominious ending. Outside of Cincinnati it has not polled votes enough to be classed as even "Scattering." It went up a rocket, and has come down a stick.

THE Ohio Legislature, being certainly Democratic, Senator THURMAN counts upon his re-election as a matter of course, and his friends think that will make him the Democratic nominee for President in 1876. Perhaps so; but that will not hinder us from beating their man when that time comes.

THE Democratic candidate for the Legislature in Warren county spells his name FUELHART. The Democrats made him believe they could elect him, and they were able, thus, to fool him to his heart's content. He was beaten so badly that his heart is full of bitter indignation. He will not be so foolhardy as to run again.

FOLLOWING the example of Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois, the Supreme Court of Indiana has decided the liquor law of that State to be constitutional. The act, which was passed at the last session of the Legislature, authorizes municipalities to exact a license and compels the dealer to give security in the sum of three thousand dollars for the payment of damages resulting from the liquor sold.

THE *Labor Reform* ticket in Schuylkill county, polled just 800 votes. This, in a county where there are so many coal miners, proves that the Labor Reform party is played out, in the estimation of the men who originally got it up. In Carbon county the Labor Reformers united with the Republicans, and carried the county; and the same result would have followed similar action in Schuylkill.

THERE is a soul of goodness in things evil, would men observingly distil it out. One compensatory result of the late panic, if no other good were to come out of it, is, that people will be compelled to be more economical in their family and other expenditures. It will check the credit system, reduce sales to a cash or very short time basis, and prevent people from going in debt who have no means of paying. These are consummations to be thankful for.

THE one thing that stands in the way of a return to business activity throughout the country is the refusal of the New York and Philadelphia banks to resume currency payments. The banks in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and all the other business centres of the country, are paying out currency as usual, but those of New York and Philadelphia hang back; and as long as they do so, the business of the country will be embarrassed. The banks in those cities ought to be the strongest; yet it seems they are the weakest. If they are not, let them show their strength by resuming.

THE Industrial Exhibition recently opened at Newark, New Jersey, is reported to be one of the most important and interesting ever held in the country; partly because of the great variety of fine goods displayed, and partly on account of the fact that it represents the mechanical skill and industry of a single city. Pittsburgh does not seem greatly inclined to foster industrial exposition of this character, notwithstanding that the prosperity of no city on this continent, or indeed, for that matter, on the whole earth, is more closely interwoven with the progress of the manufacturing, mechanical and inventive industries of the age.

THE cry for a flexible currency is a natural one, and it has a peculiar force just now; but there is a tendency, in pressing the claim for a flexible currency to confound expansion with flexibility. We all want a flexible currency; but flexibility necessarily carries with it the idea of contraction as well as expansion, and a mere expansion of the currency does not increase its flexibility. It is very easy to expand; but it is so very difficult to contract that the attempt is always attended with danger. When a plan has been formed that will render contraction as easy and safe as expansion, we shall be glad to sustain it; but until that has been done, the currency may as well stand where it is.

EVIDENCES accumulate that the cotton tax refunding job is to be pushed with all the strength and cunning at the command of its backers, during the ensuing session of Congress. Let the people look to it that their representatives are peremptorily instructed against it. The receipts have all been bought up by speculators at a small cost, and the present holders can afford to promise a liberal percentage of the seventy million dollars, for votes to carry it. At the time the tax was paid, cotton was selling at whatever prices the owners chose to ask for it, and the tax was really paid by the consumers. The claim is utterly destitute of equity, and should be spurned out of Congress without the slightest consideration.

THE visible supply of wheat and corn, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, on October 11, the latest date to which reports have been received, was 9,536,309 bushels of wheat, and 12,642,083 bushels of corn. The shipments of wheat from New York from January 1 to October 14, were 18,068,959 bushels, against 9,625,023 bushels for the same period last year. The shipments of flour, during the same time amounted to 1,182,146 barrels for the present year, against 835,403 barrels for 1872, an increase in flour shipments of 346,743 barrels, and in wheat of 8,978,927 bushels. These figures need no comment.

It would appear that the English Parliamentary Select Committee on Coal, in their report submitted to the House of Commons last July, considerably overestimated the quantity left unworked, and that that country is a good deal nearer the end of its fuel supply than is generally supposed. In an address delivered three weeks ago before the National Engineers' Institute, Mr. E. JONES, one of the most eminent mining engineers in Great Britain, said that whilst it was not improbable that the coal producing capacity of England might receive a considerable temporary increase in consequence of the new capital and additional working force attracted to the mining business by the present high rates, yet that she should progressively expand her production to keep pace with the steadily growing demand, was not merely improbable, but simply out of the question. This is of importance to our own country; inasmuch as the gradual exhaustion of England's coal measures will naturally involve a corresponding transfer of her mining and iron-working population to the United States.

AN EVENT of considerable educational importance to the people of Pennsylvania occurs to-day, in the dedication of the new building at Lafayette College, erected for the scientific department of that institution. The structure, which cost over a quarter of a million of dollars, is the gift of Mr. ARIO PARDEE, the founder of the scientific department of the College. In determining what rooms were needed and the best arrangement of them, similar buildings in Europe as well as in this country were carefully studied, and a liberal provision has been made in all the departments of instruction for every aid which has been devised for the most thorough and attractive teaching, and also for the prosecution of original researches. The formal dedication of such a noble building, which is equalled by very few college edifices in the country, is an event of marked interest, not only to the alumni and friends of the institution, but to all who are interested in the progress of education throughout the State. Governor HARTRANFT, among many other dignitaries, will be present, and will deliver an address.

THERE is nothing like "cheek." The representatives of the Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South have just adopted a memorial petitioning Congress to grant an indemnity "for damages done to the publishing house of the Southern Methodist Church during the war." This is cool. The building in question was located in Nashville, and was taken possession of by the government of the United States upon the occupation of that city by its military forces, and so held until the close of the rebellion. Prior to such occupancy this publishing house was one of the principal media for the publication and distribution of rebel documents, of one kind and another, and was probably fully as effective as any other Southern agency in promoting and keeping alive the spirit of treason and rebellion. The request almost equals in frigidity the recent appeal made by the trustees of the University of Virginia to the people of the Northern States, asking them to contribute to the erection of a memorial to ROBERT E. LEE.

WOMEN MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Though very many readers may have forgotten the scandal, of some months ago, concerning the female medical students of Zurich, the subject has not lost either its interest or importance. A few persons here and there all over the country may safely be supposed still to retain the affair in lively remembrance, all indeed who, whether friendly or hostile to female physicians fully grasp the significance of the question upon which the scandal referred to was believed to shed light. While probably a large majority of intelligent people in Europe and America are still capable of feeling the comic force of MOLIERE'S scene, wherein young doctor THOMAS DIAFORUS promising his beloved the pleasure of being present at the dissection of a woman is introduced as a trait of transcendent absurdity, there is, perhaps, an increasing number who would hear or read the proposition with undisturbed gravity. They would say to themselves or others, "why not? The desire of knowledge is always respectable and praiseworthy. To the pure all things are pure, and if DR. DIAFORUS might, without harm to his morals or reproach to his reputation, study anatomy for a useful purpose, M'lle. ANGELIQUE might for the same reasons do the same thing." In the light of these and such like commonplaces, satire rapidly melts away, leaving the satirist high and dry among the obstructionists of an unenlightened past and an unprogressive country. At least some worthy self-styled reformers so think, who, having set mockery aside, proceed to express their indignation that mockery on the subject could ever have been possible in presence of the immense benefits, direct and indirect, to one-half the human race involved in the change which should open up the profession of medicine and surgery to womankind. They need, it is argued, the employment, and they are admirably qualified by nature, peculiarly adapted by constitutional tenderness and delicacy for the duties of the profession from which prejudice and bigotry would exclude them.

We are not concerned at present to debate the great question on either side. We now mention it merely to direct attention to some facts recently published regarding the Zurich scandal. Undoubtedly the statements a while since so widely circulated touching the alleged outrageous conduct of the female medical students at the Swiss University, strongly tended to confirm the prevalent views, whether prejudices or thoughtful judgments, as to the effect of such associations on the female character. In fact, it was boldly stated that young girls arrived at Zurich modest and decorous enough, even if somewhat overfull of self-confidence and independence, but that, after a few weeks spent in the dissecting rooms and in the society of the male students, they were seen, many or even most of them, to be completely "emancipated," as the Germans call the change—dowdy in their dress, idle in their habits, and coarse, generally, in their manners. In detail, they were said to frequent beer halls, smoke and talk loudly on the streets, wear masculine garments, etc. The statement, not always repeated with the offensive charges, that most of the bad girls were Russians, by no means served wholly to counteract the injurious impression produced. And then came report of the *ukase* of the Czar, summoning his unexemplary female "medical subjects" home under unpleasant penalties, the *ukase* naturally (and especially in the United States, where Muscovite rule is held in such profound respect,) tending to confirm and to stamp with the seal of authenticity whatever had gone before.

It is most satisfactory at length to be authorized to say that all the miserable ado has been about almost nothing. A most intelligent correspondent of the New York *Herald*, apparently sent to Zurich for the purpose of inquiring into the subject of the scandal, finds that it originated in the unladylike behavior of a few Russian women, only nominal medical students, who remained freely with certain banished members of the Muscovite Nihilist sect resident in the Swiss city. One of these women was detected crossing the Russian frontier with republican documents in her pocket, and despotic jealousy was at once aroused. Hence the *ukase* in which in the very spirit of despotism, the autocrat, without waiting to ascertain the truth, confounded the innocent with the guilty, and fixed an infamous stigma upon the characters of all his female subjects studying at Zurich, besides blighting forever their hopes of an honorable and useful career. Indeed the injurious effect of the *ukase* has not been wholy confined to the Russians but has reached more or less all the women-students at the University.

Nothing could be well stronger than the testimony borne by the learned faculty of Zurich to the good character, correct deportment and successful industry of the female students in the medical department. The rector, DR. GEORGE VON WYSS, says: "They sudied earnestly and profitably. They paid great attention to surgery and anatomy, and they could perform very delicate operations, I think, better than men. Their influence on the schools here was decidedly beneficial. Their presence softened the other students' manners and made them dress becomingly. If I may use the expression, they purified the dissecting room. There were no such pranks played as that of sticking candles into the eye-sockets of skulls in their presence; no boyish tricks, no indecorous levities."

It is true Dr. Wyss adds that when the female students became very numerous there were "some light-headed girls among them who only looked on their studies as a pretext for misconducting themselves." But was there not a still larger number of "light headed" boys in proportion to the entire body of male students? That indeed goes without saying, as the French phrase is, and the Rector admits that of "the too many female students" "the good were very good—too good, for they wore themselves out with overwork."

DR. GEORGE HERMAN MEYER, Professor of Anatomy, while expressing in most energetic terms his disgust at the Czar's *ukase*, bestows unqualified commendation on the great mass of his female students. He does not believe that women will ever have brilliant success as practitioners of medicine or other of the learned professions, but he is decidedly in favor of letting them, if they wish, make the attempt, and especially is he in favor of giving them the opportunity of learning whatever they desire. Hear Professor MEYER on the subject:

"For the universities and schools of medicine or science their admission is merely a question of discipline. No man can answer the question who had not had to deal with it practically. We had a great many women pupils at Zurich, and we have had no reason to find fault with female students, either in the dissecting room or in mixed classes. They cut up a body more decently than men." The Professor, however, mentions the defective preliminary education of many of the female students as a point to which his "attention has often been directed in a somewhat ludicrous manner." For the most part knowing nothing of either Greek, Latin or mathematics, the poor things were often terribly bewildered with the scientific terms. Yet, in spite of this grave deficiency, many of them worked their way through the medical course and graduated as doctors with decided credit. And, let it be noted, Professor MEYER is clearly of opinion that a rule of the University requiring examination in the needful preliminary studies, as a prerequisite to admission, would have excluded all the light-headed ladies who have caused trouble or scandal."

THE BABBLE ENDED.

The COMMERCIAL is not conscious of having failed either in good will or in sound judgment in its treatment of Dr. BESSEL of the Polaris expedition. It in the first place referred to the odious suspicions of which Dr. BESSEL was made the object simply to scout them as incredible and unworthy of attention. When, however, the charges were again put in circulation upon the alleged authority of other names, and they thus became the subject of general gossip, we stated the grounds on which they rested, one of them being the statement of a New York physician to the effect in substance that if the symptoms of Captain HALL'S disease had been correctly discribed he certainly did not die of apoplexy, as represented by DR. BESSEL. But we were careful to add that a single word of explanation from the latter might suffice to remove the apparent inconsistency, and we besides tried to put the improbability of the suspicions in as strong a light as possible.

That the wi.ole contemptible babble on the subject has at length come to an end in the complete vindication of Dr. BESSEL, or rather in proving that there was never any real call for his vindication, is a result not less satisfactory to native Americans than to Germans; an assertion which intimates the only reason why we once more mention the subject. Probably no newspaper of sense and intelligence ever entertained or expressed a more utterly baseless hallucination than the fancy of our local German contemporary that nativism had been published about the German savant. The New York *Herald* is responsible for them all, and its motive is the mere desire of preeminence. To take or keep the lead in the newspaper world, to compel people to talk about its achievements, or even to refer to it as having made some surprising or astounding statement, and thus to fix public attention upon itself—this appears to be still as notoriously as it used to be a great part of the *Herald's* ambition. It is indeed no unlikely counterpart of the monster described in the fourth book of the Æneid, earth-born, feathered, and having as many watchful eyes, ears and tongues as feathers, never sleeping, never resting, and

Tam fieti pravique tenax quam nuntia veri.

Happily as its complete indifference to truth became generally known, this modern monster ceased to resemble its ancient prototype in one respect—it terrified nobody. People who read the paper believed nothing strange of it, markable on its authority, and the result that, ven when it told the truth about LIVINGSTONE, the few who accepted its statements rested their belief on the internal evidence afforded by the great traveler's letters by which the narrative was accompanied. Still the "enterprise" was so creditable and the vindication of the substantial veracity of the paper in that instance was so complete, that the triumph was followed by a certain reaction of public opinion in its favor. Many even suffered a twinge of remorse, or self-reproach, for their former harsh judgment of it, and determined to give the monster a new trial. Some hoped that its sudden accession of respectability and influence, the consequence of its success, would exert a friendly influence upon its morals, and that having grown really "great" in the world's esteem, it would, like the celebrated character whom it so much resembled in one or two conspicuous traits, resolve to "purge and live cleanly;" in other words, leave off lying. And for a while this hope was justified by the result, as the *Herald* gave unmistakeable indications of reform. It seems, however, that the old habit is too deeply rooted to be thrown off and since, a good while now, it has returned to its ancient ways. Its ignoble ambition to awaken interest in itself by ministering to base instincts, and its sordid love of sensationalism with its profits seem nearly as vigorous as ever, and appear all the more odious and contemptible in connection with the obtrusive claim of the paper to exert influence, political and social, in the highest quarters. Whatever might be the recognition of its pretensions after a radical reform in the direction of veracity, we are confident that, in the meantime, they must be the airiest illusions, not unpromotive of derision.

Returning for a moment to our local contemporary we may remind it that the *Herald* in its multitudinous falsehoods concerning the Polaris party, appears to have been quite impartial, wholely regardless of nationality. Captain BUDINGTON, a born Yankee, has been as foully injured by it as Dr. BESSEL, or if there was any difference of treatment it resulted from the fact that a gentleman of the savant's character and position presented a better and more interesting subject for misrepresentations than a mere skipper.

THE National Board of Trade assembles in annual session at Chicago to-day. This body, which was organized in Philadelphia in June, 1868, now embraces in its membership forty different organizations. A lengthy programme of subjects is up for consideration; among which are the establishment of a department of commerce; a proposal to secure action on the part of Congress to encourage American shipping interests; propositions for the restoration of a specie standard of values, and for the establishment of reciprocity trade relations between the United States, Canada and the West Indies; projects for the reparation of the Mississippi river levees; the erection of a territorial government over what is known as the Indian territory; the creation of a system of registering the names of individuals composing business firms throughout the country; the passage of enactments in regard to lake commerce; the establishment of a bureau of internal improvements; measures to define the relation of State Legislatures to municipalities; the amendment of the bankrupt law, and a reduction of and uniformity in postal rates; the establishment of the postal telegraph and of a uniform system of weights and measures; and the passage of a general manufacturing law, uniform in all the States of the Union, one feature of which shall be the limited liability of stockholders. As will be seen from the above synopsis of their programme, the members of the Board have a number of quite important subjects selected for discussion; and although their action will possess no special value beyond its weight as an expression of collective opinion, the deliberations and recommendations of the Convention will doubtless be worthy of thoughtful attention.

ON the first Monday and second Tuesday in November, elections will be held, for local and State officers, or portions of the Legislature, in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin. In Massachusetts, Mississippi, Minnesota, Texas, Wisconsin and Virginia, Governors as well as Legislatures are to be elected. In New York one Chamber and part of the State officers are to be chosen. In the other States Legislatures and county officers are in part to be elected. There are pending, in the results as to Legislatures, Senatorial elections in the States of Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin, and, in part, Massachusetts and Maine. The result of these elections will be watched with unusual interest.

NEW BOOKS.

Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, in their latest bulletin, announce the following new publications:

The Cotter's Saturday Night, By Robert Burns. New quarto edition, illustrated; cloth and Turkey Morocco.

The Iliad of Homer, rendered into English blank verse by the late Lord Derby; edited by R. Shelton MacKenzie, D. C. L., with a biographical sketch of the eminent author.

The Young Artist. In three parts, 25 cents each. A series of copies and outlines for water-color painting, to aid the young student. The illustrations are after Absolon and other artists, and executed by W. Dickes.

The Son of the Organ-Grinder. By Mme. Schwartz. Second edition. The whole of the first edition of this book was sold within ten days.

PERSONAL.

MR. Russell Gurney, in acknowledgment of his services in America, is to be made a baronet. He is said to have already refused a peerage. His ambition is to shine, not in the House of Lords, but in the House of Commons; and with this latter view he is about to come forward as a candidate for the representation of Southampton.

The *Full Mall Gazette* catches the editor of our best critical journal, the *Nation*, napping upon matters of current intelligence to such an extent as to have spoken of Miss Martineau and of Lord Granville as deceased persons in one issue of the *Nation*.

There is a hunter in Kentucky who, though the toughest and healthiest man in the mountains, goes contrary to all of Hall's rules of health. He starts out on his tramp early in the morning, without breakfast, goes all day without anything to eat, and at night, just before going to bed, eats a most tremendous supper. He never exceeds one meal a day, and this he takes the last thing at night. He eats largely of the deer or other game he has killed.

In order to prevent the possibility of such a case as that of the Tichborne claimant ever again occurring, it is said that as early next session a bill will be introduced into the British Parliament to the effect that if any presumed heir to property should leave the country, and through any eccentricity or other cause purposely abstain from making his existence known, he shall be looked upon, after the lapse of a certain number of years, as dead in the eyes of the law, the property to go to the next of kin.

The greatest herdsman in the world is the title claimed for Samuel W. Allen, of Texas, who owns 225,000 cattle. He has one ranche eighty miles long and forty wide between the Nevada and Colorado rivers, the largest on the continent, which pastures 120,000. Two others accommodate respectively 70,000 and 35,000. These cattle all subsist on native grasses of a part of Texas. His herds require the attention of at least 400 herders and branders and the use of 3,000 horses. His brands 60,000 calves every year to keep up the supply. The value of his stock, exclusive of the land, exceeds five million and a half. He is the chief meat purveyor for New Orleans and the neighboring counties of the gulf coast.

General Custar was a listener at Duluth to a lecture on how to save the Indians. He admitted that the lecturer's doctrines were good for the interior of a church, but insisted that a man could not practice them upon the plains and save his hair.

Bierstadt is preparing a studio at Waterville, Oneida county, New York, to spend the winter. Mr. Bierstadt has several portfolios richly stored with studies drawn on the Pacific coast, and during the winter he will doubtless work many of these up into pictures.

Bishop Holden (Episcopal) of Moosonee, Hudson Bay Territory, says his diocese is fifteen times the size of England, and in the whole of it there are only three missionaries. The bishop is one thousand miles away from any railroad, and can hear from England only three times a year.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY tells how MR. WILL CARLETON'S most famous poem came near being lost in his waste barrel. "Betsey and I are Out" was first sent to the Toledo *Blade* in MR. LOCKE'S absence, and his partner looked at the verses and threw them in the waste basket, which, as Nasby says, "happened to be a barrel." When he came home MR. LOCKE went fishing in the barrel, and the first thing he pulled out was this poem, which happened to catch his eye. Whereupon the senior partner mildly inquired, in tones of thunder, "Dock, don't you know any better than to throw away such stuff as that? We'd better print it." The last verse was lost in the fragments, and the editor wrote to MR. CARLETON, asking him to complete it. But he kept no copy, and had to compose an ending which don't leave much doubt in the minds of the Toledo *Blade* people who is the real author of the ballad.

The care and nicety observed in the operations of the Treasury Department at Washington, are shown by the fact that the engraving, printing and delivery during the past year of notes, stamps and bonds amounting to $936,319,817, have been accomplished without the loss of a note or stamp, or a sheet of paper or any portion thereof.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

AUTUMN.

Fade summer light in purple splendor dying;
Sleep summer wind beneath the tranquil sky;
While, with the glow of thousand banners flying,
Flushed with her glory autumn hurries by.

Rest summer dreams of tree-tops leafy swaying,
Birds, silver-throated, trilling wood-notes loud,
Fair swarded paths beneath the woodland straying,
Green meadows crossed by sunshine and by cloud;

Rest in our hearts with memories sweet and tender—
Some flame of roses downward dropped in June—
Moon's drowsy hush and sunset's awful splendor—
Seas calm asleep beneath the silver moon;

Until some dawn of golden promise breaking,
Rolls back the stone from winter's shrouded tomb,
And, from the silent sleep of death awaking,
Life springs again to bourgeon and to bloom.

The country is now in its richest dress. The yellow golden sod and the purple lustres blossom in every field, and the red and gold and brown and green and purple of the forest trees bathe in their beauty the effort to describe them.

The St. Louis banks will resume currency payments next Monday, "if nothing happens."

In April next there will be held in London an exhibition of foreign wines. An excellent opportunity this to call the attention of Europeans to the qualities of the products of the American vineyards. At present our native wines are not held in high esteem, the vintages of Europe outselling them by far in every home market.

Now is the crysalis state between thick and thin overcoats when the cardigan jacket takes the place of the cocoon.

In Japan there are said to be trees four hundred or five hundred years old, which produce teas worth five dollars a pound. Japanese writers say that the tea tree was introduced into their country from China nine hundred years ago. The plant is utilized as a hedge in the lanes of the villages and around the kitchen gardens.

"Man can but work; God can create;
But they who work, and watch, and wait,
Have their reward, though it come late."

COL. Boutwell, formerly proprietor of a Montpelier hotel, was called upon to testify at the liquor prosecutions there, recently, and, being asked if he knew of any liquor being sold in Montpelier, bluntly replied that he had sold rum to eight of the twelve jurymen then impannelled. He was not questioned further.

The Windom Transportation Committee are likely to report in favor of three canal schemes, one at the mouth of the Mississippi, the James river and Kanawha, and one at the North, either the enlargement of the Erie and Champlain system or the Niagara ship canal.

This warm and showery autumn weather is giving wheat a fine start. The farmers have put out an unusual breadth, and are delighted with the prospects thus far.

It is stated that one-half of the population of Chicago are now supported by manufactures, so that we may now term it a "manufacturing city," as well as the great grain, cattle and lumber city.

Mr. Foster, an eminent member of Parliament declared "it is not true that the poor are getting poorer, but it is true that all classes aspire to live on a higher scale of comfort than sufficed to content the last generation, and that inasmuch as there is far more of absolute enjoyment, the battle of life, the stretching of ways and means, continues to be as intense as heretofore."

It is not isolated great deeds which do most to form a character, but small conterminous acts, touching and blending into one another. The greenness of a field comes not from trees, but blades of grass.

They have invented in France a new kind of ink for secret correspondence. It first writes an invisible color, but in twenty-four hours turns a jet black.

In Louisville, one of the former churches is now a livery stable, another is a dry goods store, and still another is a theater.

A case involving the right of the government to collect the tonnage tax upon canal boats when entering navigable waters will be carried to the United States Supreme Court as soon as one that involves $2,000 can be found.

Out in Iowa, when young men rob their employers and spend the proceeds of their thefts, the Courts compel them to make restitution by laboring until they have paid back in this way to the loser his loss.

There will, it is estimated, be produced in California this year over 12,000,000 gallons of wine, of the value of $3,500,000; 2,000,000 pounds of grapes for table use, with 250,000 pounds of raisins.

Mr. Coxwell, the celebrated English aeronaut, has been making a series of balloon ascents to a height of ten thousand feet from London, to investigate the supposed westerly current. Nothing positive has yet been learned.

It may be unpleasant news for Democrats, but we have it straight from New Orleans, that a majority of the non-colored and non-office seeking Democrats of that city are getting to be of the opinion that Kellogg is a success as a State executive.

Memphis is being rapidly abandoned by those of its citizens who are physically and pecuniarily able to get away. At least three-fourths of its total white population is absent. It is literally a plague-stricken city.

The influx of Americans from Europe continues unabated. The steamers of all the various lines are crowded.

The curious fact has been developed in England that, while one-eighth of the people of that country are members of friendly societies, (such as Odd Fellows, Forresters, Druids and other organizations established for mutual financial benefit), more than one-half of these societies are insolvent.

Virginia, Nevada, has an educated wood chuck. It drinks whisky, and may yet go to Congress or become editor of a Bourbon paper.

Since the construction of railroads and telegraph lines to Colorado and Utah, the summer rains in those territories have been more than quadrupled.

During the past two years not less than one hundred thousand settlers, chiefly from Europe, must have been added to the population of Chicago. Few cities of ancient times, and none modern, have ever attracted, in such a brief period, such a vast influx of energetic toilers.

One of the proprietors of the Petersburg, Va., *Index*, in going over the office recently, discovered that a slab used as an imposing stone was the tombstone of a near relation, who had died about forty years ago. The engraved side of the stone was downward, and how it came into use in the office is unexplained.

The Indians of Bad river have secured fine crops this year, and the following will show the amount raised: Oats, 3,000 bushels; corn, 1,000 bushels; potatoes, 5,000 bushels; hay, 300 tons; ruta-bagas, 3,000 bushels, besides getting 1,600 bushels of cranberries and two tons of wild rice.

Telegraph postal cards are now issued by the English government. The cards are deposited as letters and collected hourly by carriers.

There are fresh reports and rumors that the Mormons are preparing for an exodus from the Salt Lake region, and it is conjectured that they will seek their next earthly paradise in the Sandwich Islands or the isles of the South Pacific.

A Frenchman has invented a boot with wheels, which, he says, will enable the wearer to go considerably faster than a horse.

The jute market is just now attracting attention in India, and it appears to be now conceded in Calcutta circles that the fibre, rather than cotton, is destined to be the permanent staple of India. In the two years between 1870 and 1872 the shipments of jute from Calcutta rose from 910,000 to 1,500,000 bales. At the same time the fibre has been applied to more delicate purposes, and a demand for finer qualities has sprung up. The new jute season for 1873-74 opened the other day, and, as usual during the first ten weeks of the season, the fibre is fresh and strong, with a silver-gray color.

THE arrangement been made by Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, a few months ago, the interchange between America and Europe, by Atlantic cable, of important astronomical discoveries and announcements, is well calculated to promote astronomical science. The great object of this movement is to enable astronomers in all parts of the world to concentrate attention upon any celestial phenomenon before too great a change of place had occurred, or before the intervention of a long period of moonlight after the first discovery.

PROFESSOR SILLIMAN has recently called attention to the probable occurrence of small diamonds in the sands left in the shape of hydraulic washings in California. A microscopic examination of a sample of these sands from Cherokee, in Butte county, revealed the existence of numerous crystals of hyacinth or zircon, associated with crystals of topaz, fragments of quartz, black grains of chromite and titanic iron ore, and a few small masses of a highly refracting substance, which from its physical and chemical characters is believed to be true diamond.

THE Chicago *Tribune* of the 16th says: One of the best features in connection with the grain markets and the winter prospect, is the present unwillingness shown by bankers to loan money for the purpose of holding grain here. They are doing all they can to help it forward, and that fact accounts, in some measure, for the liberal shipping movement still noted under adverse circumstances. This policy will tend to work our stocks of grain down to a low point by the time that winter sets in, and will make possible the quotation of fair prices afterwards.

Iron shutters have been placed upon all the windows of the central building of the Boston public library, and canvass screens inside these, which, in case of fire, can be kept wet by water from a stand-pipe connected with the Cochituate high reservoir.

Troops of Ailments Vanquished.

On account of the promptness with which it checks the fevers generated by unhealthy exhalations, Hostetter's Bitters is considered an indispensable family medicine on the borders of our Southern and Western rivers, and in new settlements where the plough and the axe are for the first time disturbing the solitudes of nature. Its reputation, however, is not confined to such localities. Wherever the elements of disease are rife it is the surest safeguard of health; wherever sickness prevails, it is efficacious as a remedy. Among the serious diseases which it is guaranteed to control are indigestion, biliousness, and all the minor ailments connected with derangements of the stomach, the liver and the bowels—such as heartburn, headache, flatulence, costiveness, nausea, distaste for food, languor and debility, palpitation of the heart, trembling of the hands, noises in the ears, disordered vision, disturbed sleep, and mental inquietude. As these physical and mental disturbances tend to a general failure of all the powers of the system, they should be at once corrected—as they always may be by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

DRY GOODS.

AT

McKEE'S.

DRY GOODS
FOR
Fall and Winter.

Choice
Dry Goods.
Rich
Dry Goods.
Fine
Dry Goods.
Cheap
Dry Goods.

Dry Goods
For Ladies.
Dry Goods
For Men.
Dry Goods
For Misses.
Dry Goods
For Boys.
Dry Goods
For All,
At Lowest Prices,
AT
A. D. McKEE,
No 59 Market Street.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.

Autumn, 1873.

McElroy & Dickson,
No. 54 WOOD STREET,
Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their
FALL STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
Now in Store and to arrive.
Large Lines of Goods
Are offered at Prices
As Low as Before the War,
And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.

SEPTEMBER 5th,
1873.

EDUCATIONAL.

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—
This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in that large and substantial building on the corner of Sandusky and Stockton streets. Mr. Lindsay, the leading spirit, is a gentleman who is very widely known in the community as an Educator, will be assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers. Mr. W. may be seen at the rooms every morning after 8 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

INSURANCE.

"ÆTNA,"
OF
Hartford.
CAPITAL, $3,000,000.
Losses Paid in 54 Years - - - - $39,000,000 00
Losses Paid in Past 16 Months - 9,000,000 00

Assets March 1, 1873.

Cash in Hand and in Bank	$ 867,783 50
Mortgage Bonds and Real Estate Secured	1,425,055 00
Bank Stock	1,337,050 00
United States, State and City Stock, and other Securities	2,350,978 96
Total	$5,980,867 46

"ORIENT,"
OF
Hartford.
Cash Capital, $350,000.

Assets September 1, 1873

Cash on Hand and in Bank	$ 26,823 72
Loans Secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgage	310,268 17
National Bank Stock	118,727 50
Railroad Stocks and Bonds	145,216 00
Total	$601,035 39

Liabilities.
Outstanding Losses $ 32,707 65

LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
S. S. CARRIER,
Agent,
NO. 59 FOURTH AVENUE.

FALL STYLES
SILK HATS!
Broadway and Trade Styles.
Fur, Cassimere and Wool
HATS.
SILK, CLOTH AND FUR
CAPS.
Full Line, all the New Styles in Market.
R. H. PALMER,
151 WOOD ST.
P. S.—New Goods Received Daily.

GETTYSBURG
KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Indorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities. Restores Muscular Power to the Paralytic, Youthful Vigor to the Aged, and Develops the Young at a Critical Period; Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky" Deposits; Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Disease. Pamphlets containing History of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens, sent FREE by mail by WHITNEY MINOR, Gen'l Agents, 227 South Front St., Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists.
s7th

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.—At Pittsburgh, October 9, 1873.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM GRIFFITH, in the county of Armstrong and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.
JOHN McDONALD, Assignee,
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....877,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.
Ops daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock, and pays interest at the rate of Six Per Cent., compound from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. R. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, P. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Sohmeris, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE.

NEW DRESS GOODS
NEW FINE,
NEW MEDIUM,
NEW LOW PRICES,
NEW IMMENSE STOCK,
NEW REMARKABLE BARGAINS.
NEW CHOICE DARK DRESS GOODS,
NEW 12½c, 15c, 18¾c and 25c.
NEW MERINOS and SERGES,
NEW CAMEL'S HAIR GOODS,
NEW REDINGOTE GOODS,
NEW FINE and LOW PRICES.

165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny

FALL SEASON,
1873.
Joseph Horne & Co.
MARKET STREET,
Have now Open,
The largest and most complete Assortment, represented in the following Departments, over brought to this Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:
Hosiery and Glove Department.
Underwear Department.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Laces, Lace Goods and Handkerchief Department.
Embroidery Department.
Skirt and Corset Department.
Velvet, Velveteen and Silk Department.
Dress and Cloak Trimming Department.
Millinery and Straw Goods Department.
Yarn and Zephyr Department.
Flannel Department.
Dress Goods and Domestic Dry Goods Department,
Paper Collar Department.
Linen Department.
Notion, Comb and Small Ware Department.
Extended lines in each of the above now in, and New Goods arriving Daily.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
77 and 79
Market Street.

CARPETS.
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
Fall Trade.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
Are now showing an unsurpassed Stock, comprising the Newest Ideas and Latest Novelties, selected with peculiar care, to meet the wants of every customer.
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

FALL - 1873.
CARPETS!
The Newest and Best Styles of Foreign and Domestic Makes.
A CHOICE LINE OF
DRUGGETS,
By the Piece or in Patterns.
A LARGE AND CHOICE LINE OF OIL CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS.
The most desirable Line of COCOA MATTINGS we have ever shown.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY
P

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

The exports of specie for the week amount to $120,249 94 in silver bars.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

October 20, 1873.	10:30 A M	11:30 A M	12:30 P M	1:30 P M	2:30 P M	3:00 P M
Gold	108⅞	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
Western Union Tel	98⅞	98⅝	98	....	98	98⅛
Quicksilver	36	36	36	....	36	36
Pacific Mail	34	34	34	....	....	33¾
Adams Express	....	....	92	....	....	92¾
Wells-Fargo Express	....	....	65	....	....	....
American Express	....	....	54	....	....	....
United States Express	....	....	94	....	....	....
New York Central	90	90⅜	....	....	....	....
Erie	....	40¾	....	....	....	....
Michigan Central	....	93	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	....	70	....	....	....	....
Illinois Central	68¾	....	....	....	68½	68⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	93	....	....	....	....
Chicago and R. I.	93½	93½	....	....	....	....
Chicago and N. W. pref	93½	93½	....	....	....	88¾
Fort Wayne	92	....	....	....	....	92¾
St. Paul	....	38	....	....	....	38¾
St. Paul, pref	....	68	....	....	....	69¾
Ohio and Mississippi	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Toledo Wabash preferred	73	73	....	....	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	27¾	27¾	27	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
Union Pacific	18⅞	18⅞	....	....	19⅛	19
Boston, Hartford & Erie	....	8	....	....	....	....
Harlem	....	130	....	....	13⅜	....
C. C. & I. C.	....	16½	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joseph	22	22¾	22⅝	21⅞	....	21⅞
Hannibal & St. J. pref.	....	36½	....	....	26½	....

—Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth avenue furnish the following report of active Stocks on the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania R. R.	45¾	Phil'a and Erie	16
Reading	99	Pittsburgh & Co	72
United Companies	114	A. V. R. R. 7 30s	....
Oil Creek	16	Catawissa Trans	42
Lehigh Valley	54	Empire Trans	....

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SUNDAY, October 20, 1873. }

To-day (Monday) is usually a very quiet day, but from the fact that it rained all day it was more than usually so. For the purpose of making things doubly sure we made two trips through the market to-day for the purpose of catching what we might have missed early in the day.

Below will be found the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past twenty-four hours:

Apples, bbls	156	Cheese, bxs	537
Butter pkgs	24	Flour, bbls	762
Bacon, tcs	77	Potatoes, bush	1,340

The following are the wholesale and retail prices for the various articles enumerated below:

ALES—We quote: English ales, however, are in light stocks with the demand exceeding the supply. We continue to quote: X, $2; XX, $3½; porter $10; India ale $11 ₰ bbl; Bass' English ale in kilderkins of 25 gals, $22 75@24; bbls, 45 gallons, $42 25@44; hhds 68 gallons, $62 50@65; in cases, bottled, $2 75; Guinness and Younger's stouts, $2 75; Caswells & Hazard's ginger ales, $2.

ASHES—Are unchanged as follows: Soda ash, common, 4½c; do refined, 5½@5¾c; nitric, 4½@5c; arsenic, 5½c; pot ash, 9c; pearl ash, 11c; black lead, 4½@5c.

BEANS—Supply good and demand moderate at $2 90@3 00 ₰ bushel for medium and $2 75@2 90 for navy.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The demand continues excellent, there being no diminution to report. We quote: 1 ₰ cans $ ₰ doz; 2 ₰ do $2; 5 ₰ cans $3; 1 ₰ cans $5 56; 5 ₰ cans $26; 10 ₰ wooden boxes, 40 ₰ lb.

BACONS—Are firm at the following quotations: No. 5 D. S. $3 50 ₰ cwt; No. 4 do $3 75; No. 4, ¼ ₰ doz; No. 3, $2 50 ₰ doz; No. 2, $2 25 ₰ doz; No. 1, $2 75 ₰ doz; No. 1 Shakers, $3 50 ₰ doz; No. 2 shakers, $2 75 ₰ doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The demand continues quite fair. The stock continues quite ample for all inquiry, and we can quote it at 5c@5¾c ₰ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—As the weather grows cooler the packers of sugar cured, sold at a handsome profit the sale of fresh meats, to do which successfully they are compelled to make a decline as follows: Hams, extra sugar cured, ₰ lb, 14½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ₰ lb, 10½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, ₰ lb, 12½@13c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, ₰ lb 16½c; beef tongues, sugar cured, per dozen, $1 50; bacon shoulders, ₰ lb, 9½c; bacon rib sides, ₰ lb, 10c; bacon short rib sides, ₰ lb, 10½c; bacon clear sides, ₰ lb, 11c; mess pork, ₰ bbl, $17. Lard, prime leaf, in tierces, ₰ lb, 9½c; refined for summer use, in tierces, ₰ lb, 9¾c; refined for summer use, in half bbls, ₰ lb, 10c; refined for summer use, in buckets, ₰ lb, 11c; refined in 3 ₰ lb pails, ₰ lb, 12½c; refined in 5 lb caddies, ₰ lb, 13c; refined in 3 lb pails, ₰ lb, 13½c; refined in 6 lb pails, ₰ lb, 12½c. Ham sausage, ₰ lb, 10.

BUTTER—For the past few days we have not had a very good trade to report, but to-day it was duller than usual. For what little choice roll butter was in the market dealers had to accept what was offered, which was as follows: roll butter can be quoted at 25@27c ₰ lb; solid packed 20@22c ₰ lb, and medium at 15@20c ₰ lb.

CANNED CORN—Is in fair request at 17c ₰ gal. retailed from store.

CEMENTS—The following are the retailing quotations: Beeson's Premium, ₰ bbl, $3 50; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; white lime, $2 00; calcined plaster, $4 50; land plaster, $3 00@3 50.

CHEESE—New cheese has arrived in small lots in this market. The demand, as yet, continues light, as is usually the case for the first of which makes appearance, as it is usually made from bruised apples, and not from solid fruit. Dealers are holding it at 12½c ₰ lb, which, we think is rather high.

CHESTNUTS—Owing to the limited demand, have declined. The receipts have been quite liberal, and we can quote them at $5 00 per bush.

CHEESE—Notwithstanding the unpleasant weather there were some buyers on the street to-day. Prices held very firm at our previous quotations, viz: Young America 18c; prime New York Goshen 14½c ₰ lb; Ohio factory in round lots, 13½c; Limburger for August make, and 14½@14¾c for September make, in a jobbing way 15c. There is little inquiry for farm dairy. Limburger and Sweitzer quiet at 17 @18c ₰ lb each.

CRUDE PETROLEUM—Is in fair request at 8¾@c for prime, Dark lard, for lard oil, 7c ₰ lb.

FLOUR—The trade, if we take into consideration the wet and disagreeable weather, was what might be considered very good. We learned of a sale of 20 bbls Ohio winter wheat flour at $5 25 ₰ bbl. We can quote as follows:

Patent St. Louis	$9 00
Fancy Kentucky white wheat	8 25
Good Ohio red wheat	7 75@8 00
Wisconsin Spring wheats	7 50
Minnesota Spring wheats	7 25
Rye flour	5 50

GRAIN—The market to-day was one of extreme quietness. There was very little disposition, except in extreme cases to operate at all. Our previous quotations rule as the prevailing figures to day, with the following sales as the ruling transactions in grain:

1 car red Ohio wheat	$1 50
2 cars red Ohio wheat	1 55
3 cars mixed corn	65
1 car ear corn	64
1 car white oats, in sacks	48
1 car white oats, in elevator	47½

The following were the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Barley, sacks	2,650	Corn, sacks	510
Oats, sacks	2,449	Rye, sacks	293
Wheat, sacks	840		

GROCERS' MARKET—During our visits to the wholesale trade to-day we noticed quite an improvement in business, and country as well as city buyers are taking advantage of the present low prices to lay in their fall stocks. Money matters, both here and eastward, seem to be growing gradually better, and all that is now required is confidence to bring about a healthy state of affairs.

Coffees are reported firmer in New York and Baltimore. This is doubtless caused by a late Rio telegram, quoting another sharp advance there; and were it not for the extreme stringency the prices would be from 2c to 3c ₰ lb higher here than our quotations now are. We do not, however, look for any further decline, but, instead, a gradual advance from now until the close of the year.

Sugars are quiet, and no advance can be looked for unless refiners materially reduce their production. The stock of new sugars eastward is large, and must be sold, hence we can see no object in buying only from the hand to mouth system from this to January 1st, 1874.

Syrups—The demand continues light, and we see no object in stocking up in this article, as supplies are ample and holders are anxious sellers.

Molasses continue in light supply and is held only by a few wholesale grocers, all of whom seem anxious to clear up stocks before the advent of the *new crop* in December.

Rice continues to rule in buyers' favor, and as soon as the new crops of Rangoon and Carolina come forward prices will tend lower.

Teas are in good distributive demand, and can be bought lower than before the panic. We learn of some grocers in this city who are offering extra inducements on teas, in the way of discount. This, no doubt, is owing to their anxiety to unload some of their stocks bought before the late decline, while others are of the opinion that it is their want of money to meet maturing bills that cause them to make these extra inducements.

Sugars—Crushed sugar, 11¾c; granulated, 11¾c; powdered, 11¾c; cut loaf, 12¾c; A, 11c; B, 10¾c; extra C, 10¼c; clear C, 10¼c; Franklin extra C, 10c; Franklin extra C, No 2, 9¾c; Franklin C, yellow, 8¾c; Johnson & Sons C, 9¼c; other grades, 8@8c.

Coffee—Green—Rio fair, 23c ₰ lb; Rio, good, 24c ₰ lb; Rio, strictly prime, 25c ₰ lb; Rio, choice, 26c ₰ lb; Java, 30c ₰ lb. Roasted—Rio, loose, 29¾c ₰ lb; roasted Rio, in 1 lb papers, 30c ₰ lb; roasted Java, in 1 lb papers, 36c ₰ lb.

Teas—Young Hyson, 60@$1 10 ₰ lb; gunpowder, 70@$1 40 ₰ lb; imperial, 50c@$1 00 ₰ lb; Japan, 50@$1 00 ₰ lb; Oolong, 25@85c ₰ lb; fancy, $1 00 ₰ lb; Souchongs, 25@85c ₰ lb.

Syrups—Common, 28@30c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 65c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 75@80c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7¾c; Patna, 8¾@9c; Carolina, 10c.

Pearl Barley—Nos. 3 and 6, 3c ₰ lb.

Oat Meal—A and B, 4¾c ₰ lb.

Candles—Star, 21c ₰ lb; sicarine, 14c ₰ lb; mould, 12½@12¾c ₰ lb.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS—The produce market to-day was at a dead halt, very few buyers being on the streets. Potatoes sell almost for whatever they will fetch. Throughout the entire list there is little or nothing to change. We learned of a sale of three car lots of peachblows at 80@85c per bushel.

The following are the prices which dealers were asking for the various articles below:

Potatoes (Irish), per bbl	$ 2 00@2 50
Potatoes (Irish), per bush by car lot	70@ 75
Potatoes (peachblows), by car lot	80@ 85
Potatoes (sweet), Baltimore, per bbl	3 00@3 50
Potatoes (sweet), Jersey, per bbl	4 00@4 50
Apples, choice, per bbl	3 00@3 50
Apples, ordinary, per bbl	1 50@2 00
Grapes, per lb	8@ 10
Pears (Duchess) per box	2 25@2 50
Pears (Bartlette), per box	2 50@4 50
Pears (California), per box	5 00@5 50
Peas, green	1 75@2 00
Onions, silver skins, per bbl	3 75@4 00
Onions, red, per bbl	2 25@2 75
Onions, white, per bbl	3 50@4 00
Cranberries, Cary's cultivated, per bbl	10 00@16 00
Cranberries, New Jersey, per bbl	8 00@12 00
Cranberries, per box	4 00
Quinces, per bbl	3 00@8 00

WHISKY—Market steady at 95@97c ₰ gallon, as to purchasers and quantity. Cologne spirits $1 05 ₰ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails, $2 45; three hoop do, $2 65; two 3 hoop tubs, $6 25; 2 do, $6 75; No. 1 do, $10 75; Washboards, IXL, 2 50@3 00.

IRON MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS.

October 18.—The receipts of pig iron for the week were 262 tons and 3,780 tons of ore. Total receipts of pig iron since January 1 were 49,124 tons, against 67,066 tons for the same time in 1872. Shipments of pig iron for the past week were 180 tons and 309 tons of ore. Both the receipts and shipments of pig iron and ore have fallen off during the week a little as compared with the week previous. The movement has been light and the market is in an unsatisfactory condition. Prices are weak and in part our quotations must be regarded as nominal. The demand seems to be confined to just what the mills require to keep them running. We quote nominally as follows:

Bituminous Coal Iron made from Iron Mountain Ore—No 1 foundry $45; No 2 do at $40; No 1 mill $35; No 2 mill $28; white and mottled $30.

Cold Blast Charcoal—Nos 1, 2, 3 and white and mottled, red short, $60; No 1, 2, 3 and white and mottled, neutral, $62.

Hot Blast Charcoal Iron—No 1 foundry, red short, $52; No 2 foundry, red short, $50; Nos 1 and 2 mill, No 1 short, $46; white and mottled $52@54.

Ore—Iron Mountain per ton, $10; Beaver Creek $8; Iron Ridge $8; Pilot Knob $6; Benton Creek $8.—*Times.*

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, October 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee, $1 12; No 2, $1 09¾; Oats firm; No 2 31¾c. Corn in demand fair and market firm at 42@c. Rye steady; No 1, 67½c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2, $1 31.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, October 20.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat 2c better, but quiet; mixed amber, cash, $1 26@1 27. Corn 1c higher; high mixed, cash, seller October and seller November, 47c; seller December, 49¾c; low mixed, 45c. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 37c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, October 21, 1873. }

REMARKS—The market since our last has presented no change worthy of special mention. The weather was exceedingly unfavorable for out door transactions. We heard of no sales.

CRUDE.

The operations in the oil regions were light; prices are about the same as those that ruled on Saturday.

PARKER'S.

1,000 bbls spot, Mutual pipe.....$1 05
1,000 bbls Fairview pipe.....1 00

For prices at other points in the oil regions, see our dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was a quiet one; dealers manifesting no inclination to operate. We quote nominally 13¾ @13¾c at works, for Eastern and Western delivery.

Philadelphia delivery, spot, 16c; November, 15¾c. New York—Prices unsettled.

OIL BARRELS.

Market firm; dealers excited. City make held at $2 20.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 20.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum market on the upper road has been dull and declining. At Parker's Landing the market was exceedingly dull and nothing doing. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot.....$1 42¾
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot.....1 45
300 bbls, upper road, spot.....1 45
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union pipe.....1 05

OIL CITY, October 20.—Market quiet at $1 25. PETROLEUM CENTER, October 20.—Market quiet and firm at $1 12@1 20.

ROUSKVILLE, October 20.—Market quiet at $1 10a 1 15.

TIDIOUTE, October 20.—Market quiet at $1 20 asked.

TITUSVILLE, October 20.—Market quiet and nothing doing; spot $1 40@1 42½.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 20.—$1 05 bid.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	456
B & Duncan	Sunbeam O W	221
Sunbeam	Duncan O W	237
Hutchinson	Sunbeam O W	80
Jos Bushnell	Standard O W	565
B S Duncan	Standard O W	243
A W Stevenson	Radiant O W	463
N W Stevenson	Peerless O W	388
Jos Bushnell	Nonpareil O W	385
Fisher Bros	Swanson O W	381
H McKelvey	Hutchinson O W	529
Tack & M	Cosmos O W	149
Tack & M	Citizens O W	616
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	74
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	83

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W	456	Sunbeam O W	811
Duncan O W	237	Standard O W	1,109
Radiant O W	463	Peerless O W	388
Nonpareil O W	393	Star O W	80
Hutchinson O W	529	Citizens O W	828
Cosmos O W	157		
Total			4,861

HOP MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

October 18.—The market is quiet, but holders generally are firm at previous rates. The business has been confined to small lots of new crop, say in all about 100 bales, at 40@50c. We hear of no sales of foreign, and our quotations are nominal.

The following is from Mr. E. Wells' circular of the 16th inst:

	Bales.
Domestic receipts for the week	927
Total receipts since September 1, 1873	3,751
Total receipts for the same period in 1872	5,957
Total receipts for the same period in 1871	1,460
Total receipts for same period in 1870	9,886
Imports for the week	431
Total imports since September 1, 1873	1,126
Total imports for the same period in 1872	535

The Commercial Journal of the 16th inst. says: The few small lots of hops that have been purchased in this county at 48@50c cents, have been bought to fill processing orders, and not sold at a profit. Dealers are now as reluctant to pay 45 cents, and do not try ahead of their orders; they cannot safely and profitably handle hops, take the season through, at an estimated average of less than 340 cents ₰ lb., and the large brewers will this season import more hops direct of the foreign merchant than pay 55@60 for the native crop. We have no doubt but that an attempt on the part of the growers here to hoist their hops at 50 cents will result in benefit only to the foreign growers, who will then be enabled to undersell them in their own market and get control of the trade. The hop crop is not a very quiet one in the country—the dealers buying nothing on speculation, and taking what good to prime hops were offered at 40 to 45c for 31 orders. Only the very best sorts will now command the latter figure. Occasionally a fancy lot may have sold at 50c.

PHILADELPHIA.

October 18.—The trade buy sparingly, but indications are that prices will remain nearly steady. With the advance on the continent, hops cannot be laid here under 38c to 48c for common to prime grades, and many brewers prefer our home growth at higher figures. Fifty bales Wisconsin 72 sold at 37c. No good inquiry exists for yearlings and olds. We quote:

New Yorks, 1873's	42@52c	Olds, 1869's	.....@.....
Easterns, 1873's	40@50c	English	42@50c
Wisconsins, 1873's	40@38c	Bavarians	40@50c
Yearlings, 1873's	30@36c		

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

October 18.—We have to notice a slight improvement in the demand during the past three days, but dealers are, as a whole, still unwilling sellers, unless for cash or short time. Manufacturers, generally, cannot meet their demands, consequently no larger business is looked for until money becomes easier, and confidence is again restored. The stocks of nearly all descriptions of both foreign and domestic is still very light, and should an active demand spring up suddenly, we should have to look to neighboring marts for supplies. Several lots of the new fall clip California have arrived here, and this kind is quoted at 24@25c for burry, and 26@27c for free, but as yet no sales have been effected. The transactions embrace Texas at 32c; 1,000 lbs Ohio at 37c; 2,000 lbs Georgia at 36c; 20,000 lbs X X Ohio fleece at 42½@43c; 15,000 lbs Texas at 28@34c; 50 bags Smyrna fair request at steady prices. Sales slightly burry spring California at 27c; 33 do Oregon at 37½c.—*Shipping List.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 20, 1873.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No 2, $1 06@1 07, cash; $1 03¾@1 05¾ seller November; No 1 $1 10@1 11. Corn dull at 38c. Rye steady; No 1, 63@65c. Barley active; fall No 2, $1 31@1 34.

PROVISIONS—Pork $14. Lard firm at 7¾@7¾c. Bulk meats steady at 6¾@7¼c. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Beeves—Fresh offerings 381 cars or 6,376 head, making 8,954 head for the week's market, was extremely dull and closed weak at a decline of ¼c per ₰ on prime cattle and fully 1 cent per ₰ on Texans and common natives; the extreme range was 5a13c per ₰ for poor to steers to dress 55 to 57 lbs to gross cwt, and 5a5¾c for Texans to dress 5a53 lbs; about 50 car loads, mainly Texans, remain unsold at the close. Transactions include 5 cars of Illinois steers, 63 cwt, at 10¾c ₰ lb; 7 cars do, 64 cwt, at 10¾c; 19 cars do, 64 cwt, at 9a9¾c; 3 cars do, 58 cwt, at 10¾c; 14 cars do, 64 cwt, at 10¾c; 11 cars do, 58 cwt, at 10¾@12¾c; 6 cars do, 64 cwt, at 10a10¾c; 14 cars of Colorado steers, 64 cwt, 8¾@9c; 6 cars of Kansas do, 58 cwt, at 9@9¼c; 4 cars do, 64 cwt, at 9¾c; Ohio steers, 7 cwt, at 9¾c, to dress 56 lbs; 9 cars Kentucky steers, 64 cwt, at 10¼c; 1 car, do, 74 cwt, at 11a11¾c; 5 cars do, 74 cwt, at 10a11c; 4 cars do, 74 cwt, at 10¾@12c; 5 cars Cherokee cattle, 56 cwt, at 6c; 2 cars do, 6 cwt, at 8c; 6 cars do, at 7¾c; 3 cars do, 5¾ cwt, at 7c; 3 cars do, 5¾ cwt, at 7½c, and 7 cars poor Texans, 4¾ cwt, at $19 per head.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts yesterday and to-day 48 cars or 9,600 head, making 27,570 head for the week; market easier at 5¾a7¾c for lambs and 4¾a6¾c for sheep; sales include 2 cars Ohio lambs, 55 lbs average, at 5¾a5¾c; 2 cars do, 58 lbs, at 5¾c; 1 car do, 54 lbs, at 5¾c; 1 car do, 51 lbs, at 5¼c; 1 car do, part lambs, 60 lbs, at 4¾c; 1 car of extra Canada, 120 lbs, at 6¾c; 4 cars of Canada lambs, 74 lbs, at 7¼c; 1 car do, 75 lbs, at 7¼c; 1 car do, 72 lbs, at 7c; 1 car do, 73 lbs, at 6¾c; 1 car do, 70 lbs, at 6¾c, and some small lots of State at 5¾a 6¾c.

Swine—Fresh receipts 130 cars or 14,670 hogs, making 40,770 head for the week; live hogs were wanted at 4¾a5c ₰ lb; 1 car of light Ohios, 146 lbs average sold at 5c. Dressed hogs—Fair demand at 5¾a6¾c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Cotton dull at 16¾c. Flour less active and unchanged. Wheat quiet and lower; No 2 spring $1 25; No 2 Milwaukee $1 40a 1 41; winter red western $1 43a1 44; amber do 95½c. Rye dull at 88@8c. Barley dull at $1 30a 1 55. Corn heavy; white western 64a66c. Oats dull and lower; new mixed western stock 39a39½c. Eggs dull at 26c. Hay, hops, coffee, molasses and rice dull and unchanged. Sugar firm at 7¾a7¾c. Crude petroleum 8¾a8½c; refined 16¾c. Turpentine lower at 40c. Pork dull at $15. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles quiet at 7¾@8c. Lard weak at 8½c. Butter in fair request at 23a28c. Cheese dull; State 13¾a14½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 20.—Flour dull at $6 40a7 00. Cotton dull at 16c. Wheat quiet at $1 37a1 40. Corn dull at 50c. Rye quiet at 80@81c. Oats dull at 36a 44c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries dull. Oils unchanged. Eggs dull; selected 20c. Butter in demand and steady and choice scarce. Pork dull; visions quiet; pork quiet at $14 25; lard quiet; steam, old and new, 7¾c; kettle 7¾@7½c; bulk meats quiet; shoulders firm, with buyers at 7c; clear rib sides 6¾a7c; clear sides 6¾a7½c; bacon quiet and steady; shoulders 7½@7¾c; clear rib sides 7½c; clear sides 7a7¾c. Whisky dull and weak at 88c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, October 20.—Flour in good local demand; double, $6 90; treble, $7 25@7 50; family, $9 00@9 75. Corn quiet; white and white mixed 80c; yellow mixed 83c. Oats 57a58c. Bran $1 00. Hay dull; prime, $25. Pork—Mess offering at $16 50, with no buyers. Dry salt meats dull; shoulders 8¾c. Bacon dull; shoulders 8¾@8¾c; sales to-day—Lard dull; tierces 8¾@8¾c; keg 10c. Sugar and molasses —Nothing doing. Whisky dull and lower; Louisiana 85c; Cincinnati $1 02. Coffee—Fair to prime 21¾a 22¾ Cornmeal quiet at $3 50.

Chicago Live Stock Market

CHICAGO, October 02.—Cattle—Receipts 3,607 head; market for the best grades active; prices steady with sales of really good to extra native steers at $5 60@6 25; medium to fair $5 00@5 50; corn fed Texans $3 50@4; through do $3 25@3 90; shipments 1,519 head. Hogs—Receipts 6,960 head; market active and higher, packers buying common to choice heavy at $3 75@4 10; medium to choice light $4 20@4 45; shipments 7,094 head. Sheep—Receipts 210 head; market fairly active; sales medium to good $3 50@4 40.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The wet weather was unfavorable for business to-day, and the trade movement was slow. Cotton goods were steady but quiet in first hands. Cotton yarns are lower, selling at from 36 to 38c per pound. Merchants are making grain bags in better supply and jobbing at 32c. Prints in fair request at steady prices. Woolen dress goods and printed reps fairly active. Spring flannels and blankets jobbing more freely. Woolens dull.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, October 20.—Flour very dull and depressed. Wheat quiet; choice amber $1 70a1 75; Corn—Mixed western dull at 62c. Oats steady at 48a49a50c. Rye firm at 87a88c. Pork dull at $16 50a 17 00. Bacon firm; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib sides 9¾a9¾c. Lard dull at 8a8¼c. Butter firm at 28a 30c. Coffee firm at 21a22c. Whisky dull at 93¾a94c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.—Flour dull; spring wheat extra family $6 40a8 40; winter do $7a7 50. Wheat very quiet and unchanged. Rye very firm at 86@90c. Corn steady; yellow 62½c; mixed western 61c. Oats dull; white mixed 50c; 44c. Coffee inactive; Rio 20@21c. Crude petroleum 10¾c; refined 16¾c. Whisky dull; western in iron 94@95c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 20.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 16c. Wheat steady at $1 30a1 40. Corn in moderate demand at 62@65c. Oats scarce at 49@47c. Rye firm at 85c. Provisions—Pork $15. Bacon—Shoulders 8c; clear rib sides 8¾a9c; clear sides 9c. Lard firm at 8¼@9¼c. Whisky quiet at 92c.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.—Beef cattle very dull and declined fair to choice State and western steers, $5 50a7 50; common, $3 50a5 00. Sheep—Extra $6 50a6 75; common $2 00a3 50 per head. Hogs dull at $6 75a7 00 for corn-fed; $5 00a 6 25 for slop-fed.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, October 20.—Flour and grain dull but unchanged. Lard 9¾c. Bacon—Shoulders 9¾c; clear rib sides 10c; clear 10¾c. Hams 14c. Whisky firm at 98c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 20.—Grain markets firmer but dull. Wheat held No 1 red $1 44; No 2, $1 31. Corn at 53a54c. Oats 43c. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, October 20.—Wheat quiet; prime white Canada held at $1 75. Corn quiet at 60c. Barley inactive,

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 108⅞.

NEW YORK, October 20, 1873—5 P. M.

MONEY

easy at 7 per cent. to gold on first-class collateral. Miscellaneous collaterals are charged a fraction premium. Greenbacks ⅛a¼ premium. The receipts of currency are largely in national bank notes, and the stronger banks generally sell greenbacks for customers, instead of pooling them.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

weak for 60 days at 108¼@108¾, and strong for sight at 107¾a108.

GOLD

ranged at 108⅛@108, closing at 108⅞. Clearings $20,000,000. Carrying rates 3-32 per cent. gold to 1-32; final rate 4 per cent. Treasury disbursements $119,000. Customs receipts $253,000.

GOVERNMENTS

firm and more active. The Treasury Department is contracting legal tenders, having withdrawn $560,000.

U. S. coupons, 1881	111⅛	5-20's '67	111⅝
5 20's, '65	105¾	5-20's '68	111⅝
5 20's, '64	106	New 5's	111⅜
5-20's '65	107	10-40's	105¾
6-20's '65, new	109¾	Currency 6's	108¾

STATE BONDS

quiet.

Missouri	86¾	Virginia, old	58
Tennessee, old	67	North Carolina, old	18
Tennessee, new	68	North Carolina, new	13
Louisiana, new	63		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The day has been quiet and steady until near the close, when prices declined. Exaggerated rumors of a London failure on account of Erie speculations caused a depression; but later advices show the failure to be of a minor character. Trouble is also reported from Philadelphia to the Pennsylvania Railroad, which also proved a canard. Stocks opened firm and advanced ¾a2¾. The advance was lost by one o'clock, and the market steadily closed at the lowest prices of the day. Western Union opened at 57, rose to 57¾ and closed 56¾; 556's; Lake Shore opened at 86, sold up to 89¾ and closed at 66¾; New York Central ranged at 89a90¾; 88's; Rock Island 92a93a90¾; Wabash 44a45a42¾; Pacific Mail 33¾a34a33½; and Erie 44¼a45¾a45⅝. The remainder of the list was less active.

Bankers' Bills	106¾	St. Paul	39¼
Gold	60	Do pref	68
W. U. Tel. Co	56¾	Toledo & Wabash	25
Quicksilver	22	Do pref, offered	75
Mariposa	10	Ft. Wayne	93
W. F. & Co. Ex	61	Terre Haute	5
American Ex	53½	Do pref	20
U. S. Express	74	Chicago and Alton	93
Pacific Mail	32¾	Do pref	93
N. Y. Central	88¾	Ohio & Mississippi	26¼
Erie	45¾	Clev., Col. & Cin	93
Do pref	67	Burlington & Quincy	88¾
Harlem	129	Lake Shore	66¾
Do pref	121	Panama	224
Michigan Central	70	Illinois Central	93
Do pref	78	Union Pacific	19
Northwest, common	38¾	Central Pacific	91
Do pref	65¾	Union	101
Rock Island	90¾	Hartford & Erie	17¾
New Jersey Central	90	Delaware & Lack'a	88¾

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Cuba	October 22	Liverpool.
Nevada	October 22	Liverpool.
Rhein	October 22	Rotterdam.
Columbia	October 22	Glasgow.
Irish	October 23	Hamburg.
Samaria	October 25	Liverpool.
Celtic	October 25	Liverpool.
Saxonia	October 25	Hamburg.
Glamorgan	October 25	Cardiff.
Victoria	October 25	Glasgow.
Manhattan	October 29	Liverpool.
Virginia	October 29	Glasgow.
Assyria	October 29	Liverpool.
Scotia	October 29	Liverpool.
Westphalia	October 29	Hamburg.

From Philadelphia.

Rydal Hall	October 20	Antwerp.
Kenilworth	October 23	Liverpool.
Ohio	October 25	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., October 20, 1873.

River rising, with three feet of water in the channel. Weather rainy at 5 P. M.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., October 20, 1873.

River rising, with three and a half feet of water in the channel. Raining; thermometer 55 at 6 P. M.

The Allegheny Rising.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FOXBURG, PA., October 20, 1873.

The rain has been falling steadily since Saturday. The Allegheny, at this point, has risen two feet, seven inches and is rising fast.

Steubenville, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., October 20, 1873.

River thirty inches and rising. The severe rain storm which set in on Saturday still continues, and river men are anticipating high water. The Pomeroy City will resume her trips to Wheeling to-morrow.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 20, 1873.

River five feet three inches and rising. Departed—Kittie Nye, for Parkersburg, at 11 A. M. Rained steadily since last report and still continues.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 20.—River unchanged.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 20

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Tuesday, October 21, 1873.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, October 20, 1873.

	Cents.
Krast, Henry, Beaver Falls, Pa	3
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., New York	18
Robinson, John, Martin's Ferry, O	3
Slater, M. Eugene, West Philadelphia, Pa	3
Tindly, Wm., Greenville, Pa	3
Ward, Mrs. Chas. T., Louisville, Ky	1

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Insurance on the Mary E. Poe.

Captain Thomas Poe, owned the one-half interest in the steamer Mary E. Poe, which was insured in Pittsburgh offices, as follows: Eureka, $2,500; Workingmen's, $2,500; Pittsburgh, $2,500, and Western $2,500. A dispatch received yesterday from Captain Poe, announces that the boat will prove a total loss.

Receiving Stolen Goods.

Mr. J. H. Lindsey, of the firm of Lindsey and McCutcheon, yesterday made an information charging Charles Bach, of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, with receiving stolen goods—copper, brass, pipes, journals, and other castings, which were found on Bach's premises, and had the name of the firm stamped on them. Alderman McMasters committed the accused for trial.

Accidental Death.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of a young man named James Simpson, who was killed the evening previous near the outer depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company in Allegheny. Deceased, who was but nineteen years of age, resided with his parents at No. 4 Franklin alley. He had stopped off an eastward bound train, and was immediately struck by a locomotive on the other track. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Courtship and Marriage.

Rev. J. Q. A. Weiler has commenced a series of lectures on Sunday evenings, in his church on Fulton street, on "Home, Court-ship and Marriage." The lectures were preceded by no flourish of trumpets—were merely announced in a quiet manner from his pulpit. Large and intelligent audiences have gathered to hear the course, and have gone away profited and delighted. The lectures are evidently prepared with much care, as they indicate a wide range of information on the subject. There is, with all, a broad, good humor, a clearness and force of logic, that both instructs and pleases while it carries with it the power of conviction. "Married Life," is the subject for the next lecture.

Evangelical Alliance Meeting.

This evening a meeting will be held in two sections. The first section will meet at the Third Presbyterian church, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh. Rev. F. A. Noble, the pastor, will report as delegate to the Conference at New York, as also will the Rev. Dr. Squier. Foreign delegates will be present as follows: The Rev. T. L. Kilner, of Belfast, Ireland; the Rev. John Brown, D.D., who represents the Russian Branch of the Alliance; Pastor Fliedner, the Evangelist of Spain, and Prof. Spiess, of Jena. These brethren will speak at both sections. The second section will meet in the First United Presbyterian church, East Park, Allegheny, the Rev. William J. Robinson, pastor. The Rev. Drs. Jacobus and Swift will report on the Conference. Both sections meet at half-past seven o'clock.

There will be also a German meeting on Wednesday evening.

Memphis Relief Fund.

The following contributions in aid of the Memphis and Shreveport sufferers are reported: Amount previously reported, $4 625 90; Bakewell, Pears & Co., $20; Rogers & Burchfield, $10; Ripley & Co., $10; Atterbury & Co., $10; Doyle & Co., $10; Adams & Co., $10; Chalmers, Hogg & Co., $10; South Side Savings Bank, $10; Kirk, Son & Co., $10; First National Bank, Birmingham, $20; Major J. M. Knap, $6; Warwick & Co., $5; First U. P. church, Rev. Reid, $6; Mr. W. B. Hitchman, $2; U. Jones, $1; S. Schwartz, A. Boland, German Savings and Deposit Bank, South Side, $10; Farmr's and Mechanics Bank, $10; Union Savings and Deposit Bank, $5; Fahnestock, Bell & Schwartz, $20; Caughey & Hallman, $5; J. W. Robinson, $2; Schoenberger & Co., $10; Diworth, Porter & Co., $50; Cash, sundry persons, $16 20; James Dalzell, $5; S. H. Watson, $5; L. Campbell, $1; Lindsay, Murray & Co., $5; Watson & Monroe, $5; J. W. Miller & Co., $5; Graff & Brother, $10; Cash, $10; Russell & Co., $5; Cash, McIntosh & Co., $5; Wm. Clark & Co., $25; Students of Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., $50.

JOHN G. HOLMES, Treasurer.

A Synod at College!

It is generally believed that when gentlemen are ordained to the gospel ministry they have completed their education. There are times, however, when they find it both agreeable and profitable to visit literary institutions. A few days ago the trustees of the Pennsylvania Female College extended an invitation to the Synod of Pittsburgh to visit their institution and partake of its hospitalities. At the close of the afternoon session yesterday about one hundred of the members of Synod visited the Pennsylvania Female College, whose magnificent buildings, beautiful situation and commanding scenery have been described so often in these columns that we need not say anything now in regard to them. On their arrival at the college the members of Synod were received cordially by the Corporation. Rev. James Black, D. D., and his accomplished lady. On motion, Rev. Wm. F. Hamilton, Moderator, was called upon to preside. Rev. Professor S. J. Wilson, D. D., one of the trustees delivered an address of welcome. He would tell the members of Synod that the welcome, in the name of the trustees, to the classic halls of the Pennsylvania Female College. It was what it professed to be. In it young ladies receive a secular, moral and religious education. They received a thorough education as qualified them for the performance of all the duties that pertained to the sphere in which they should move. They believed that the young ladies should receive the same literary training that young gentlemen received. (Applause.) He had substantial repast was then served up by the young ladies, whose graceful movements, polite attentions, fascinating charms and plain but rich evening dresses won the admiration of the *grave* and reverend visitors. We have often remarked that there is no class of men more susceptible to female charms than the preachers of the gospel. This peculiarity in the ministerial character was demonstrated last evening. We sat beside a venerable clergyman, and he told us with the fact that he was in a better position to gaze upon the pretty faces of the young ladies than we were, when we remarked in response that they were too young, he promptly replied "I like the young ones, for they can take better care of me. But I like to look at both the young and old?" A number, however, were present with a look at the beautiful [illegible] from the effects of [illegible] up for about half an hour. Professor Stevens and Rev. Dr. Davidson, of the Episcopal church. Dr. Davidson said he knew almost everybody in the city. Some of his young ladies had studied with him, and when he married one of his older ladies he got to a Methodist College, he advised them to go to Dr. Black's College. Two hours were spent very pleasantly. Rev. Dr. Black's lady contributed very much to the enjoyment of the visitors by discoursing some excellent music.

AN OUSTED JUDGE.

Decision in the Case of James Potts.

Justice Agnew, of the Supreme Court, yesterday delivered an opinion in the *quo warranto* case of the Commonwealth vs. James Potts, President Judge of Cambria county. The case, it will be remembered was argued recently by Deputy Attorney General Gilfert in support of the writ, and by Messrs. Jones, Scott and Henry D. Foster for Judge Potts. The learned Judge, after reviewing the case and giving his interpretation of the act of assembly creating the Court, the following decree is rendered:

"And now, October 20, 1873, this cause having been duly heard and considered by the Court, it is ordered that judgment of ouster be rendered for the Commonwealth and against the defendant, and he is hereby adjudged that James Potts, the respondent, unlawfully holds and exercises the office of President Judge of Cambria county, and is hereby ousted and ousted therefrom, and it is further adjudged that the Commonwealth do recover her lawful costs from the said James Potts."

PUBLIC NUISANCES.

The Latest Decision of the Supreme Court on the Subject—The Kirk Powder Magazine Held to be a Nuisance.

In the case of Wetz vs. Kirk, appeal from the decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Justice Sharswood yesterday delivered the opinion. This was the "gunpowder magazine" case. Mr. Kirk had selected a piece of ground near Sharpsburg, and erected thereon a powder magazine or warehouse for powder. Mr. Weir, residing in the immediate neighborhood, asked the Court of Common Pleas to enjoin Mr. Kirk, on the ground that the magazine was a nuisance, in that it was dangerous to life and property. We append a few extracts from the opinion:

"There are many kinds of business, useful and even necessary, in every large community—especially where manufacturing is carried on a large scale—which certainly are not nuisances in themselves, but which nevertheless become so in view of the circumstances of the neighborhood in which it is proposed to establish them.

"There is a very marked distinction to be observed in reason and equity between the case of a business long established in a particular locality, which has become a nuisance from the growth of population and the erection of dwellings in proximity to it, and that of a new erection threatening it in such a vicinity. Carrying on an offensive trade for any number of years in a place remote from buildings and public roads, does not entitle the owner to continue it in the same place after houses have been built and inhabited in the neighborhood to the annoyance of which and travelers upon which it is a nuisance. As the city extends, such nuisances should be removed to the vacant ground in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of the citizens. This public policy as well as the health and comfort of the population of the city, demands. It certainly ought to be a much clearer case, however, to justify a court of equity in interfering forth the strong arm of injunction to compel a man to remove an establishment in which he has invested his capital and been carrying on business for a long period of time, from that of one who comes into a neighborhood proposing to establish such a business for the first time, and who is met at the threshold of his enterprise by a remonstrance and notice that if he persists in his purpose application will be made to a court of equity to prevent him. In the case before us the defendant occupies this position."

The learned Judge then proceeded from the decision of Chief Justice Thompson, in Rhodes vs. Dunbar, in which he said: "It is on the ground and upon one of their liability to explosion by contact with the smallest spark of fire, and the utter impossibility to guard against the consequence? set bounds to the injury, which, being instantaneous, extends alike to property and person within its reach. Comparative inoffensiveness of these agents results from the irresistible gases once set in motion, infinitely more than from fires which might ensue as a consequence. The security in the neighborhood of a burning building, let it burn ever so fiercely, is most commonly have a chance of escaping injury. Not so where explosive forces instantly prostrate anything near them, as in the instance of powder, nitroglycerine and other chemicals of an explosive or intensely inflammable nature." Justice Sharswood adds: "This reasoning is so cogent that nothing could be added which would increase its force. All that remains, then, is to consider whether the circumstances of the neighborhood in which it was proposed to establish the magazine in question are such as to bring it within the rule. Let us remember that it is a new erection which is asked to be enjoined—not the continuance of an old one. Actual irreparable damage—actual depreciation of property—of course does not exist. It is the prevention of these consequences that which is the object of the process. Perhaps the immediate neighborhood is not so densely built as to contrast with the evidence in the case of the careful construction and location of the hazard against which the worst probable consequences of an explosion—would justify the court in ordering its removal. But, borrowed as it is, thickly settled, but it is fast filling up." The Judge then argues that, even this would not be enough, but concludes that inasmuch as serious damage might result to the petitioner, whose residence is within five hundred and ten feet of the magazine; injured; and as residents, even as far as the borough of Sharpsburg, might be endangered by projectiles and the breaking of glass in their windows in case of an explosion, the erection of the magazine ought to be enjoined.

Decree reversed, and now it is ordered that this cause be remitted to the Court below, with directions to issue an injunction conformably to the prayer of the bill, restraining the defendant, Arthur Kirk, from maintaining a powder house or powder magazine on the premises described in the bill, and from erecting and constructing such a magazine or house or magazine in that vicinity. Costs of the appeal to be paid by the appellee.

Judges Williams and Mercur dissented, and would affirm the decree of the Court below dismissing the bill.

THE BRAUENLEIN TRAGEDY

The Atrocious Murder in the Thirteenth Ward.

Further Investigation by the Coroner.

The Mystery Likely to be Solved.

Damaging Developments Against John Schuettler and Wife—Bloody Clothes Evidently Belonging to Deceased Found at Schuettler's House, Mt. Washington —More Testimony to Come.

The horrible murder of the lonely old woman, Mrs. Margaret Brauenlein, which was committed at her apartments on Clay alley, in the Thirteenth ward, and discovered on Saturday last, was the theme of conversation everywhere in the city and vicinity, during Sunday and yesterday. Coroner West promptly commenced an investigation, and is proceeding with it with assiduity. In our last issue we gave the testimony so far as elicited, on Saturday, and below we publish the continuation of the evidence as taken yesterday. There was such a crowd as the Coroner's office at nine o'clock in the morning, that that official was compelled to use one of the Grand Jury rooms in the Court House. As each witness was examined, the others were kept in another room so that there might be no arrangement of statements or collusion. It will be seen that the investigation is likely to result in fixing the crime upon the guilty party, and that there is strong evidence against at least two of those arrested. Following is the testimony.

MARY SCHAFFER'S EVIDENCE.

Mary Schaffer, sworn—Resides at 231 Center avenue; have been acquainted with deceased sixteen years; two weeks ago she told me she was tired of life; when I last saw her on Thursday she complained of being unwell; she said she had twenty-five or thirty dollars stolen from her, and blamed the family below her; this was at the time of her husband's death; they have not been on good terms since; she never complained about the family; the deceased has no relatives in this country, they are all in the old country; don't know who wrote to them for her; she never told me of having any money; since the money was taken from her she complained of having a bad time to get along; she received $3 a month from the Guardians of the Poor, and she made something by knitting; her husband died a little over a year ago; he died in the house there; don't know how long he was insane, nor how long he was out of the hospital before he died; knew the son in Dixmont some time; don't know that the deceased say she was afraid of the landlord; I never visited her; her age was seventy-six; she told me she had no relations in this country.

SCHUETTLERS SUSPECTED OF LARCENY.

Wm. Schaffer, sworn—Resides next door to deceased; have lived there about two years; have been acquainted with her; have tried to talk with her; could also spoke only German, and I could not talk with her; saw her Tuesday or Wednesday last; only way I have seen her get out was up the back way; dog at Schuettler's house has been tied in the box in front for some years; dog always tries to break the chain when anybody comes by the dog always barks; when a person goes by; dog was tied in the corner at the outside of the door; the Schuettlers live next door; Mr. Schuettler have often heard the dog bark; last Thursday my mother was very low, and I did not hear the dog bark from 10 o'clock in the morning; Schuettler's house; am acquainted with the children; they have told me that they had gold watches and rings, and was very rich; they accused some of her brothers, the little girl said, of stealing the money; I saw my brother on Friday on Mount Washington; never saw either of the hatchets at my mother's as I know of; don't know of my mother or any of my sisters wore a band around her head; the dog is very loose and a great cur.

TROUBLE BETWEEN ZWERCK AND DECEASED.

William Tyler, sworn—Resides in Thirteenth ward, on Mahon avenue; am carpenter; have worked on Zwerck's house; think deceased died in the attic as I worked there; he was repairing the old house; I saw Mr. Zwerck week before last as he was passing; he had on nothing but a shirt; he turned up the steps and pulled back the door quick and listened; as I passed he looked up towards me; this was about 10 or 11 o'clock; am not positive whether it was last week, but think it was not; think it was a week last Thursday that I saw Mr. Zwerck; on Saturday I went on a house on Averill street; after supper I came down street a piece and went back; looked around Mr. Brooks' a number of days I saw a hatchet there; don't think I could recognize it, (Hatchet shown witness.) Think I have seen the hatchet with the long handle before, but don't know whether it was the same; I saw her foot after the body was taken out; I lifted her a little and saw her face lay in the blood, and I said she is dead and we can do no more; I then went for Mr. Williams.

MR. ZWECK AFRAID OF TROUBLE.

Mr. Zweck didn't try the door until he got the keys; I guess it was between three and four days before he opened the door; he was kind of mad and said: "Now you people have got me here; you will have to help me;" I went in first; Mr. Schuettler asked what was the matter, and I told her Mrs. Brauenlein was dead; I asked her if she was not afraid to be alone with her two little girls; Zweck did not seem to be excited; he knew that there was a good deal of trouble with the old woman; sometimes there was a dog tied there, and sometimes not; the one there now he would not know; he thought it was the first one; I don't know how long this dog has been there; the dog is very fierce; he has seen a stranger bark at him; I don't think anybody could go by there without the dog making a noise; when they opened the door Mr. Zweck said: "Oh, my God!" I saw a man with him only went in a few steps; have seen the deceased frequently; she complained so much of trouble with the old woman; sometimes there was a dog tied there, and sometimes not; the one there now he would not know; I don't know how long he came; I don't know how long this dog has been there; this dog barks at a stranger as a stranger.

Zwerck—Don't know how long the dog has been there; don't know as I ever passed close to him; have seen the dog loose.

TESTIMONY AS TO MRS. BRAUENLEIN.

Lizzie Decker, sworn—Am twelve years old; live on Wylie avenue, between Erin and Kirkpatrick street; know Mrs. Brauenlein; she lived in our house two years; went up to see her once; it was two weeks yesterday; went with Julia Freeberger; two weeks yesterday; went with Julia Freeberger; didn't stay very long; I didn't say anything to Mrs. Brauenlein; everything was in order, the bed made and everything; some kind of dolly Varden stuff was over the bed; never knew about Mrs. Brauenlein having any money; am not acquainted with Mr. Schuettler girls.

John Freeberger, sworn—Live in the Thirteenth ward, on Chauncey street; am acquainted with Mrs. Brauenlein; saw her last yesterday two weeks; was at her house about two o'clock; went over to see how she was getting along; my little sister told me she could get in, and that she looked through the keyhole and saw blood on the floor; this was Friday morning; have been up in her room frequently; sometimes found the door locked; never saw things scattered around the room, but sometimes things would be on the trunks; never told me she had money or silver ware; never heard her say she was going to kill herself; never noticed what kind of a hatchet she had; did not see her again until Monday morning; knew she was there all night; after supper myself and husband went out to buy a stove; came back about 9 o'clock; went to bed; heard no more; I heard the old woman coughing up stairs; I slept with my husband's mother that night over the kitchen; there are five beds in the room; two boys and the girls and the old man and his wife slept there; my husband slept in the kitchen; I heard no more coughing the night; I heard nothing of any noise being done Friday morning; John gave me money to buy furniture on Thursday evening—about five dollar bills, or two and a one and twenty-five cents; I went down to the city to buy furniture Friday morning and did not come back until about 11 o'clock; got up about 6 o'clock; John then eat his breakfast and went to work; I also eat my breakfast then and started for town; hadn't been out of the house before that time; after I got the bread and butter for the boys and the boys and I counted the money; this was about half-past 6 o'clock; had a little red and a brown pocket book; John had gone away to work a little before this; didn't have a large black pocket book; had his money in my lap counting it; I don't know of money of my own, when this man (pointing to previous witness) passed; had no script but one twenty-five and one twenty-cent piece; don't think there was more than $60 in all; don't know exactly; I counted it over three times; before that, was there almost every day; Schuettler has a dog; never heard Mrs. Schuettler say that Mrs. Brauenlein accused her of stealing money; on Thursday the oldest Schuettler girl was at school and the other one at home; her husband was running an engine on Thursday; Frank was working near the river; Gottfried was working at the water works; the other boy was at school; didn't hear any singing or praying at the colored neighbors; never heard one of the Schuettler girls say that Mrs. Brauenlein had gold or silver watches; never seen a hatchet at Schuettler's, but never had it in my hand (hatchet shown witness); can't tell of ever seeing either before; have a brother at Mount Washington; Mrs. Schuettler put in her basket of potatoes; know Mr. Schuettler, but never had any talk with him; have never saw any one going up to see Mrs Brauenlein.

JOHN SCHUETTLER IN THE HOUSE.

John Schuettler, sworn—Live on Mount Washington; moved there from Sharpsburg; on Friday at 5:30 o'clock at Ramsey, Renton & Co.'s, Water street; on Thursday evening my wife and children went down town after some home from work; came home fifteen minutes to 7 o'clock; my wife and the family were all there; I left after supper; went down with my wife to buy some furniture, and came home about 9 o'clock; I went to bed; the children and my father and another man were sitting outside; Thursday night I slept in the kitchen; always slept there; the boys, Frank and Willy slept up stairs; my brother Gottfreid slept there; my wife and children were sitting; hadn't seen can't say who went to bed first; saw them below the light out up stairs when they went to bed; I slept in the kitchen; the bed is in the room up stairs; there is a door at the head of the stairs, but it cannot be shut; the door is always open; I did not hear any noise that night; never knew any of the family to go up stairs after the old man died; I gave my wife fifteen dollars; bought furniture; was in good circumstances in Germany; the night of the wake, after the death of her husband, the money was taken from her; understand Mr. Zweck; have only ones at the wake; she said she thought the money was taken from her; never heard Mrs. Zweck visiting her; know of no one else visiting her, except some ladies; Mrs. Emma Heiser went into a grocery store; Mrs. Zweck and Mrs. Heiser have been acquainted with her about two years; Mr. Zweck was at my house on Saturday, but I did not see him; I seldom stay home; I do sometimes times drank and got pretty noisy, but I think he is a very nice man.

REPORTS OF MONEY AND VALUABLES.

Soline Tonner, sworn—Live next door to Schuettler; have lived there two years; have been in Brauenlein, but am not acquainted with her; have tried to talk with her; could also spoke only German; I could not talk with her; saw her Tuesday or Wednesday last; only way I have seen her get out was up the back way; dog at Schuettler's house has been tied in the box in front for some years; dog always tries to break the chain when anybody comes by; the dog always barks; when a person goes by; dog was tied in the corner at the outside of the door; the Schuettlers live next door; Mr. Schuettler have often heard the dog bark; last Thursday my mother was very low, and I did not hear the dog bark from 10 o'clock in the morning; Schuettler's house; am acquainted with the children; they have told me that they had gold watches and rings, and was very rich; they accused some of her brothers, the little girl said, of stealing the money; I saw my brother on Friday on Mount Washington; never saw either of the hatchets at my mother's as I know of; don't know of my mother or any of my sisters wore a band around her head; the dog is very loose and a great cur.

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TROUBLE BETWEEN ZWERCK AND DECEASED.

William Tyler, sworn—Resides in Thirteenth ward, on Mahon avenue; am carpenter; have worked on Zwerck's house; think deceased died in the attic as I worked there; he was repairing the old house; I saw Mr. Zwerck week before last as he was passing; he had on nothing but a shirt; he turned up the steps and pulled back the door quick and listened; as I passed he looked up towards me; this was about 10 or 11 o'clock; am not positive whether it was last week, but think it was not; think it was a week last Thursday that I saw Mr. Zweck; on Saturday I went on a house on Averill street; after supper I came down street a piece and went back; looked around Mr. Brooks' a number of days I saw a hatchet there; don't think I could recognize it, (Hatchet shown witness.) Think I have seen the hatchet with the long handle before, but don't know whether it was the same; I saw her foot after the body was taken out; I lifted her a little and saw her face lay in the blood, and I said she is dead and we can do no more; I then went for Mr. Williams.

MR. ZWECK AFRAID OF TROUBLE.

Mr. Zweck didn't try the door until he got the keys; I guess it was between three and four days before he opened the door; he was kind of mad and said: "Now you people have got me here; you will have to help me;" I went in first; Mr. Schuettler asked what was the matter, and I told her Mrs. Brauenlein was dead; I asked her if she was not afraid to be alone with her two little girls; Zweck did not seem to be excited; he knew that there was a good deal of trouble with the old woman; sometimes there was a dog tied there, and sometimes not; the one there now he would not know; I don't know how long he came; I don't know how long this dog has been there; this dog barks at a stranger as a stranger.

Zwerck—Don't know how long the dog has been there; don't know as I ever passed close to him; have seen the dog loose.

TESTIMONY AS TO MRS. BRAUENLEIN.

Lizzie Decker, sworn—Am twelve years old; live on Wylie avenue, between Erin and Kirkpatrick street; know Mrs. Brauenlein; she lived in our house two years; went up to see her once; it was two weeks yesterday; went with Julia Freeberger; two weeks yesterday; went with Julia Freeberger; didn't stay very long; I didn't say anything to Mrs. Brauenlein; everything was in order, the bed made and everything; some kind of Dolly Varden stuff was over the bed; never knew about Mrs. Brauenlein having any money; am not acquainted with Mr. Schuettler girls.

John Freeberger, sworn—Live in the Thirteenth ward, on Chauncey street; am acquainted with Mrs. Brauenlein; saw her last yesterday two weeks; was at her house about two o'clock; went over to see how she was getting along; my little sister told me she could get in, and that she looked through the keyhole and saw blood on the floor; this was Friday morning; have been up in her room frequently; sometimes found the door

locked; never saw things scattered around the room, but sometimes things would be on the trunks; never told me she had money or silver ware; never heard her say she was going to kill herself; never noticed what kind of a hatchet she had; did not see her again until Monday morning; knew she was there all night; after supper myself and husband went out to buy a stove; came back about 9 o'clock; went to bed; heard no more; I heard the old woman coughing up stairs; I slept with my husband's mother that night over the kitchen; there are five beds in the room; two boys and the girls and the old man and his wife slept there; my husband slept in the kitchen; I heard no more coughing the night; I heard nothing of any noise being done Friday morning; John gave me money to buy furniture on Thursday evening—about five dollar bills, or two and a one and twenty-five cents; I went down to the city to buy furniture Friday morning and did not come back until about 11 o'clock; got up about 6 o'clock; John then eat his breakfast and went to work; I also eat my breakfast then and started for town; hadn't been out of the house before that time; after I got the bread and butter for the boys and the boys and I counted the money; this was about half-past 6 o'clock; had a little red and a brown pocket book; John had gone away to work a little before this; didn't have a large black pocket book; had his money in my lap counting it; I don't know of money of my own, when this man (pointing to previous witness) passed; had no script but one twenty-five and one twenty-cent piece; don't think there was more than $60 in all; don't know exactly; I counted it over three times; before that, was there almost every day; Schuettler has a dog; never heard Mrs. Schuettler say that Mrs. Brauenlein accused her of stealing money; on Thursday the oldest Schuettler girl was at school and the other one at home; her husband was running an engine on Thursday; Frank was working near the river; Gottfried was working at the water works; the other boy was at school; didn't hear any singing or praying at the colored neighbors; never heard one of the Schuettler girls say that Mrs. Brauenlein had gold or silver watches; never seen a hatchet at Schuettler's, but never had it in my hand (hatchet shown witness); can't tell of ever seeing either before; have a brother at Mount Mrs. Schuettler put in her basket of potatoes; know Mr. Schuettler, but never had any talk with him; have never saw any one going up to see Mrs Brauenlein.

JOHN SCHUETTLER IN THE HOUSE.

John Schuettler, sworn—Live on Mount Washington; moved there from Sharpsburg; on Friday at 5:30 o'clock at Ramsey, Renton & Co.'s, Water street; on Thursday evening my wife and children went down town after some home from work; came home fifteen minutes to 7 o'clock; my wife and the family were all there; left after supper; went down with my wife to buy some furniture, and came home about 9 o'clock; I went to bed; the children and my father and another man were sitting outside; Thursday night I slept in the kitchen; always slept there; the boys, Frank and Willy slept up stairs; my brother Gottfreid slept there; my wife and children were sitting; hadn't seen can't say who went to bed first; saw them below the light out up stairs when they went to bed; I slept in the kitchen; the bed is in the room up stairs; there is a door at the head of the stairs, but it cannot be shut; the door is always open; I did not hear any noise that night; never knew any of the family to go up stairs after the old man died; I gave my wife fifteen dollars; bought furniture; was in good circumstances in Germany; the night of the wake, after the death of her husband, the money was taken from her; understand Mr. Zweck; have only ones at the wake; she said she thought the money was taken from her; never heard Mrs. Zweck visiting her; know of no one else visiting her, except some ladies; Mrs. Emma Heiser went into a grocery store; Mrs. Zweck and Mrs. Heiser have been acquainted with her about two years; Mr. Zweck was at my house on Saturday, but I did not see him; I seldom stay home; I do sometimes times drank and got pretty noisy, but I think he is a very nice man.

REPORTS OF MONEY AND VALUABLES.

Soline Tonner, sworn—Live next door to Schuettler; have lived there two years; have been in Brauenlein, but am not acquainted with her; have tried to talk with her; could also spoke only German; I could not talk with her; saw her Tuesday or Wednesday last; only way I have seen her get out was up the back way; dog at Schuettler's house has been tied in the box in front for some years; dog always tries to break the chain when anybody comes by; the dog always barks; when a person goes by; dog was tied in the corner at the outside of the door; the Schuettlers live next door; Mr. Schuettler have often heard the dog bark; last Thursday my mother was very low, and I did not hear the dog bark from 10 o'clock in the morning; Schuettler's house; am acquainted with the children; they have told me that they had gold watches and rings, and was very rich; they accused some of her brothers, the little girl said, of stealing the money; I saw my brother on Friday on Mount Washington; never saw either of the hatchets at my mother's as I know of; don't know of my mother or any of my sisters wore a band around her head; the dog is very loose and a great cur.

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